Trumai SP23
Bacairi SP7 ●
Yaruma SP25
Waura SP18
Mato Grosso SP1

●

102, 131

/For a sketch map of the state of Mato Grosso showing the location of various ethnic groups, see 3:Petrullo, SP8 Bororo, category 116, map facing p. 180./

1: Steinen--ix D,E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

102
103
114
131
133

1: Steinen
102
101
131
197
133

SP7 Bacairi SP7

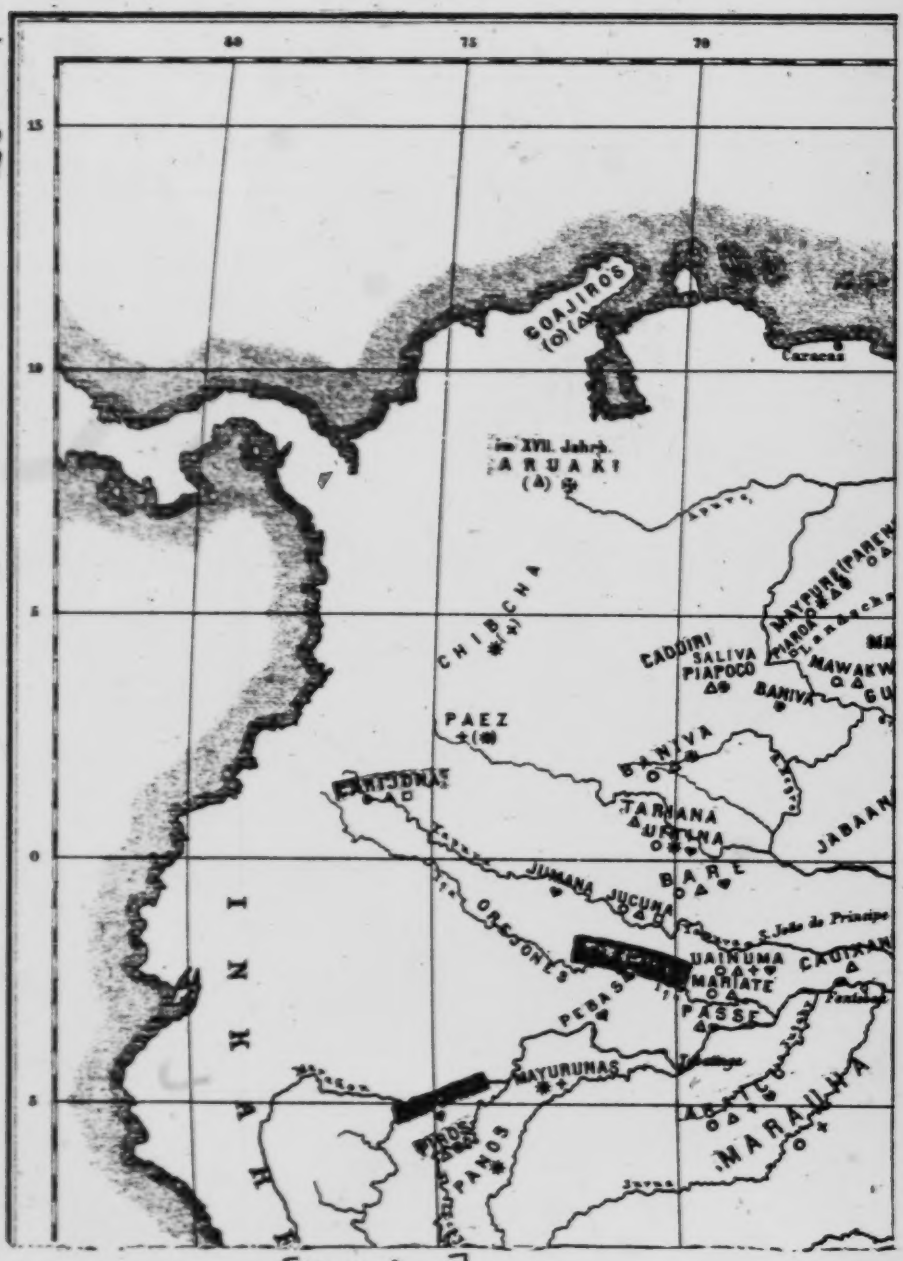
1	2	3
4	5	6

Chart of Positions of Map A

/Facing p. 154/

1: Steinen--154 D, E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

● 102
101
131
133
197

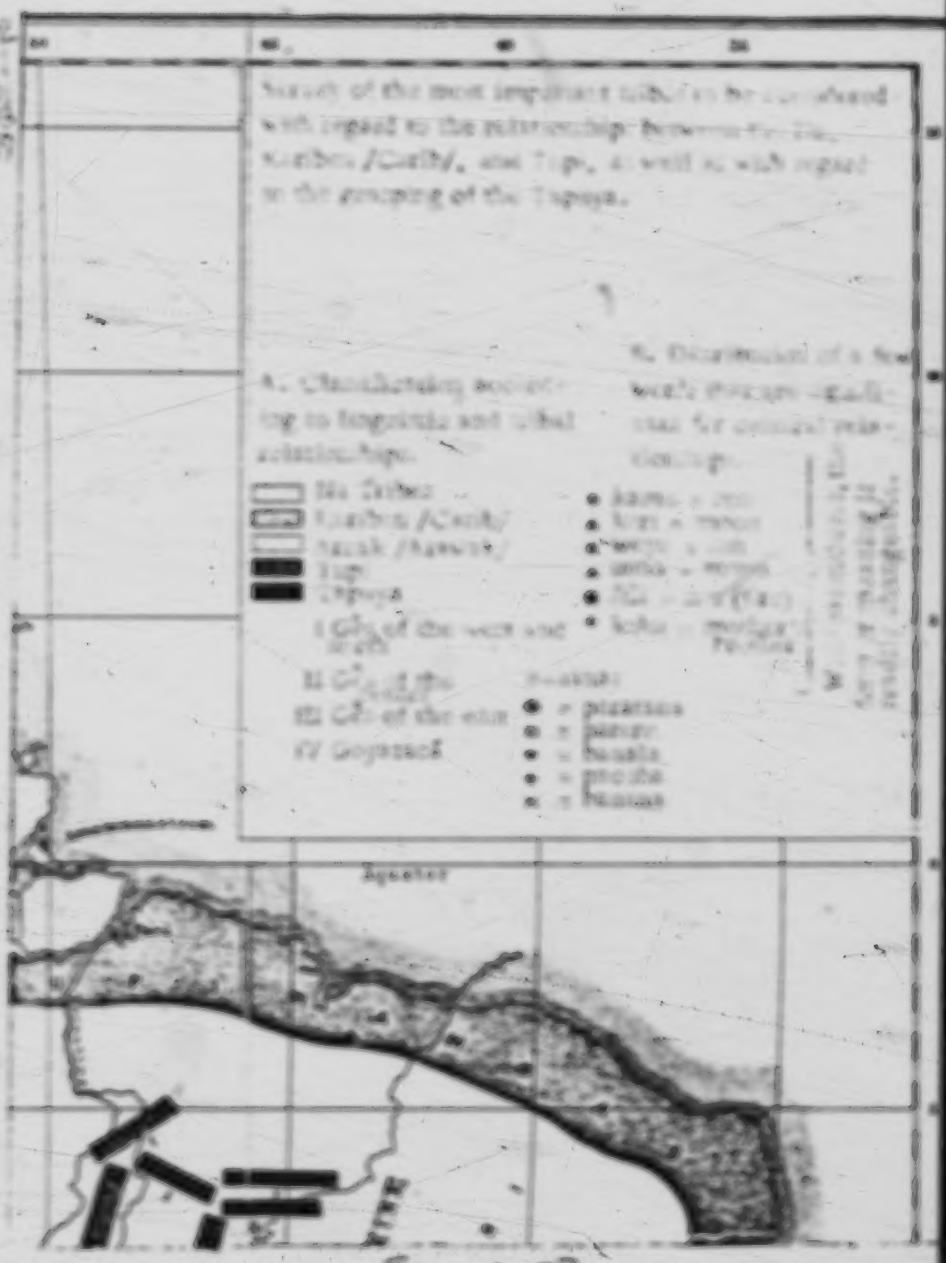


[Map A-1]

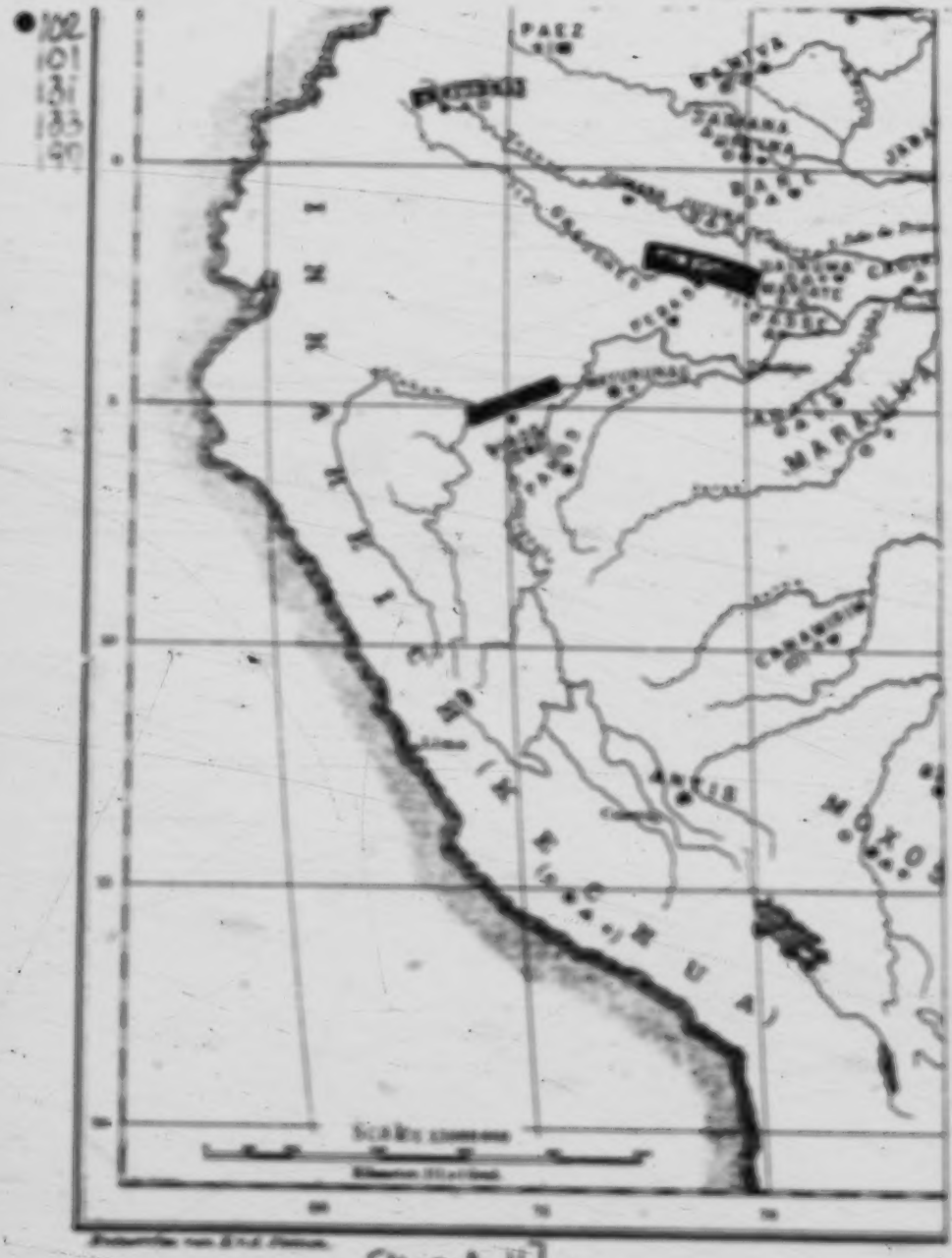
J: Steinen--155 D, E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

102
101
131
133
197

[Map A-2]



[MAP A-3]



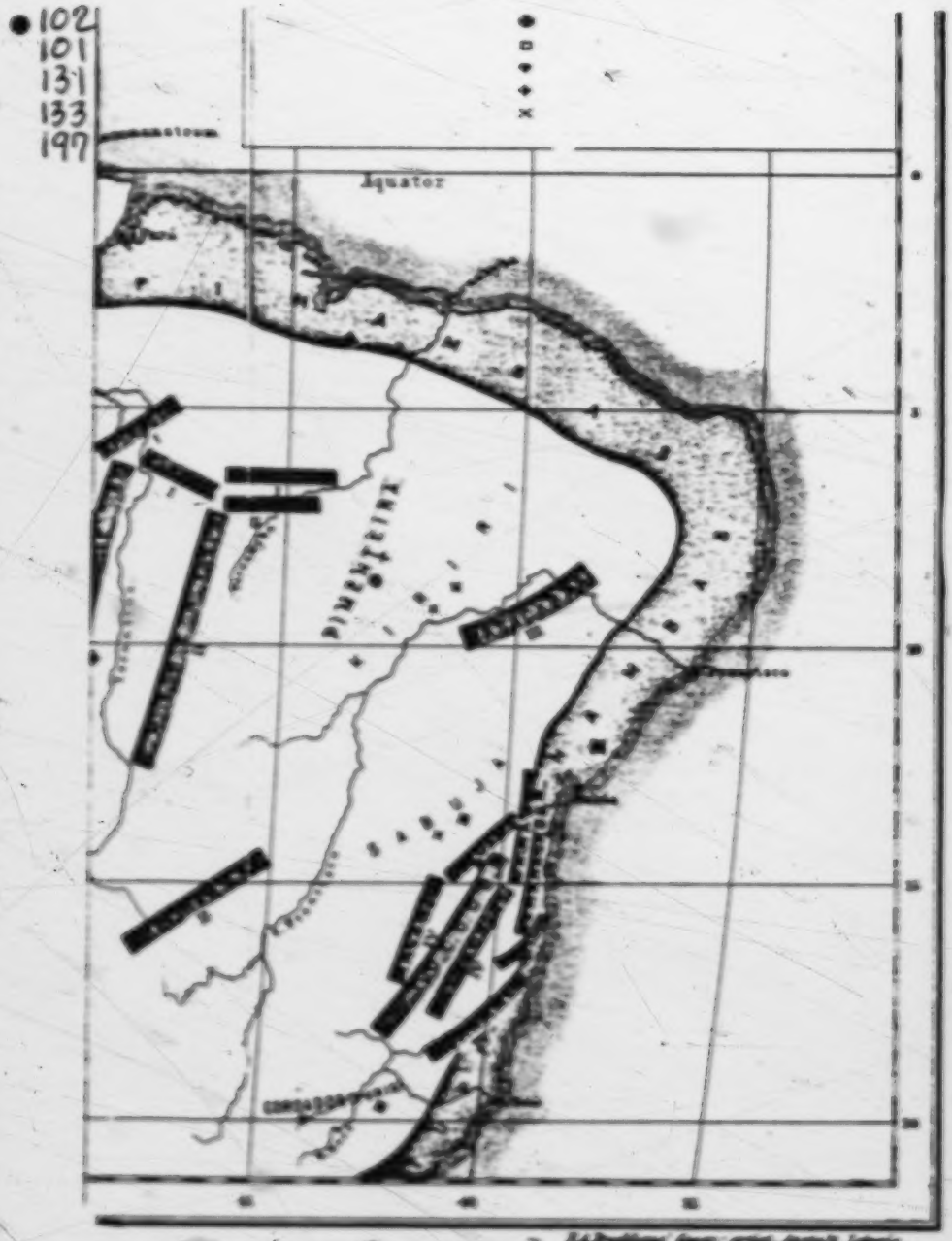
[Map A-4]

1: Steinen--158 D,E-5 (1884) 1886 SP? Bacall: SP?

102
101
131
133
197

[Map A-5]

1: Steinen--159 D,E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7



[Map A-6]

1: Steinen

- 102
- 101
- 103
- 122
- 131
- 133
- 361

SP7 Bacairi SP7

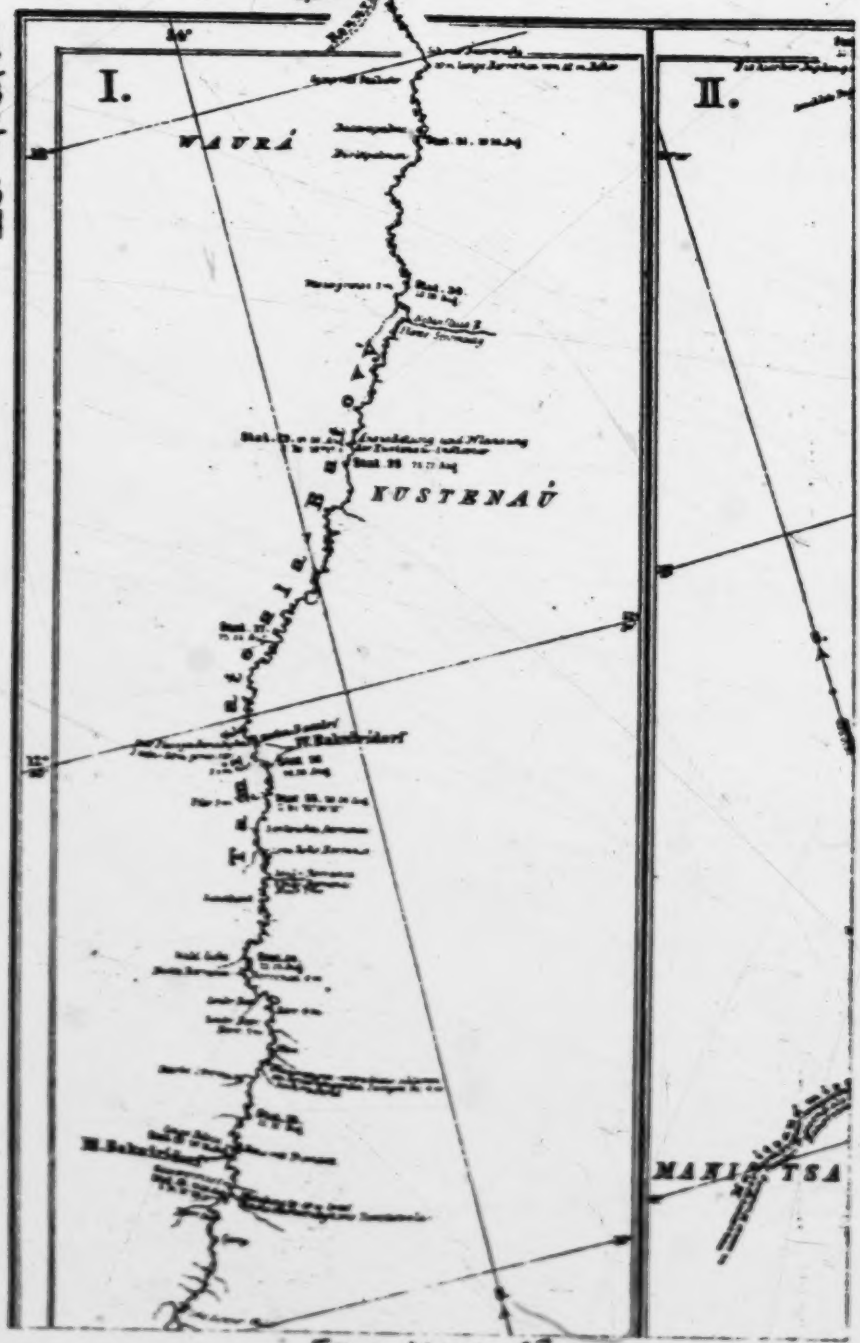
A	B	C	D	E	F
G	H	I	J	K	L

Chart of Positions of End Map /Facing p. 173/

1: Steinen--173), E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

Special map of the Schingú River. From the records and position-findings of Dr. O. Clauss, reduced to the scale of 1:500,000.

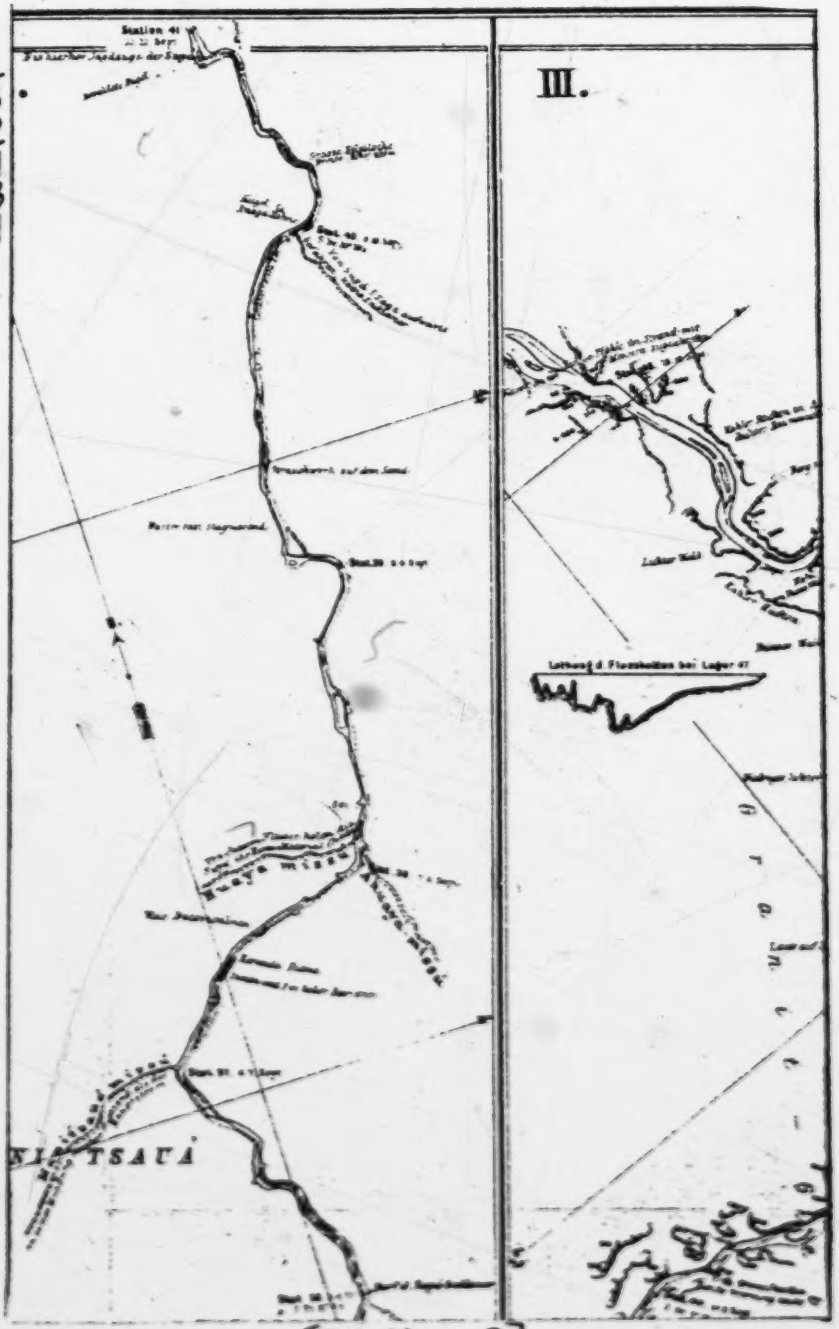
101
102
103
122
131
133
361



[End Map, A]

1: Steinen--174 D, E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

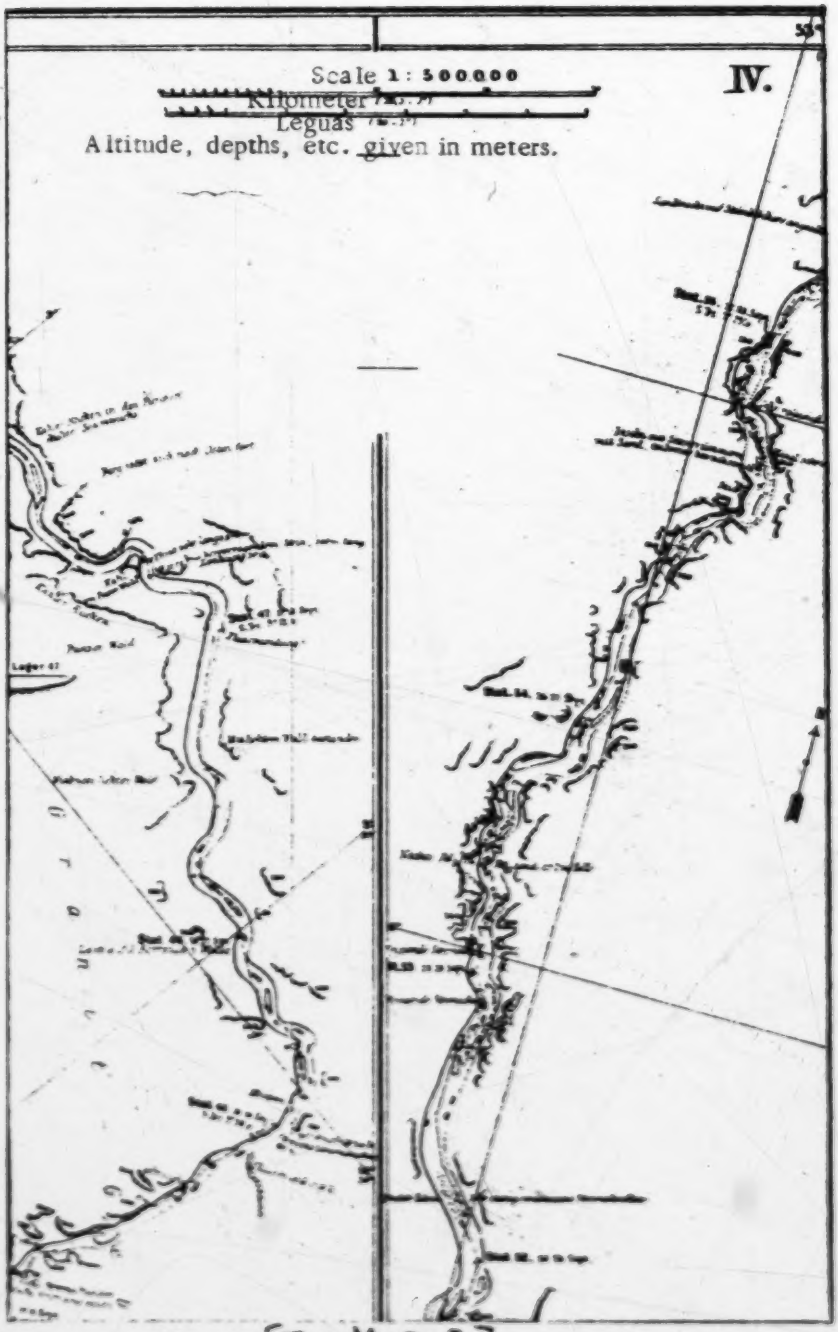
101
102
103
122
131
133
361



[End Map, B]

1: Steinen--175), E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

101
102
103
122
131
133
361



[End Map, C]

1: Steinen--176 D, E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

Explanation:

101
●102
103
122
131
133
361

route of the v. d. Steinen Expedition 1884.

Δ Stat. 34 Stopping places on it, with dates 4, 5 Oct.

In the case of stations determined by astronomical calculations, the latitude that was ascertained is added.

camp = treeless land overgrown with tall grass

= forest

o Seringeiro = Brazilian caoutchouc gatherer

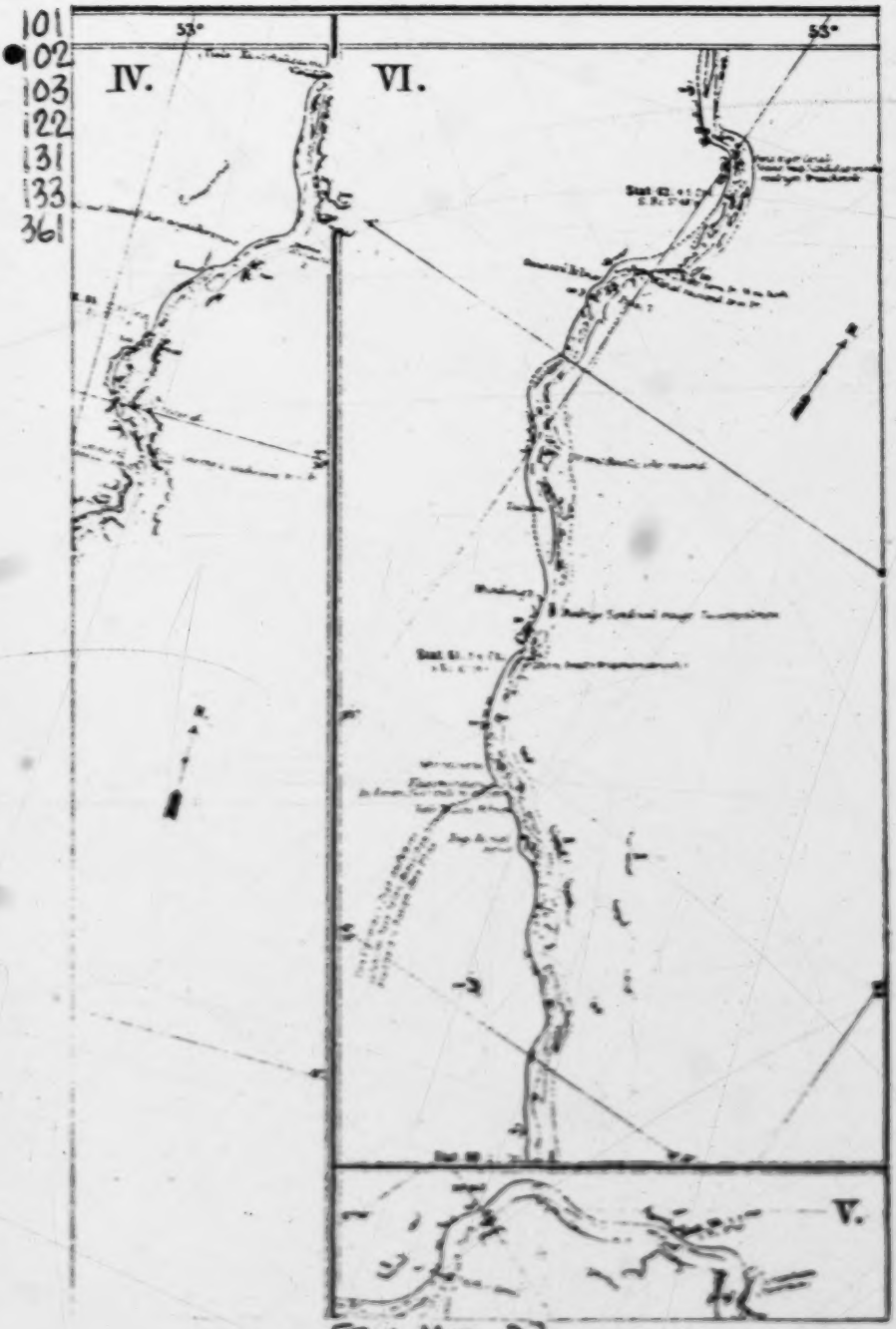
cataracts and rapids

rocks, partly covered with plant growth.
Barranca = steep, sandy shore

sand banks

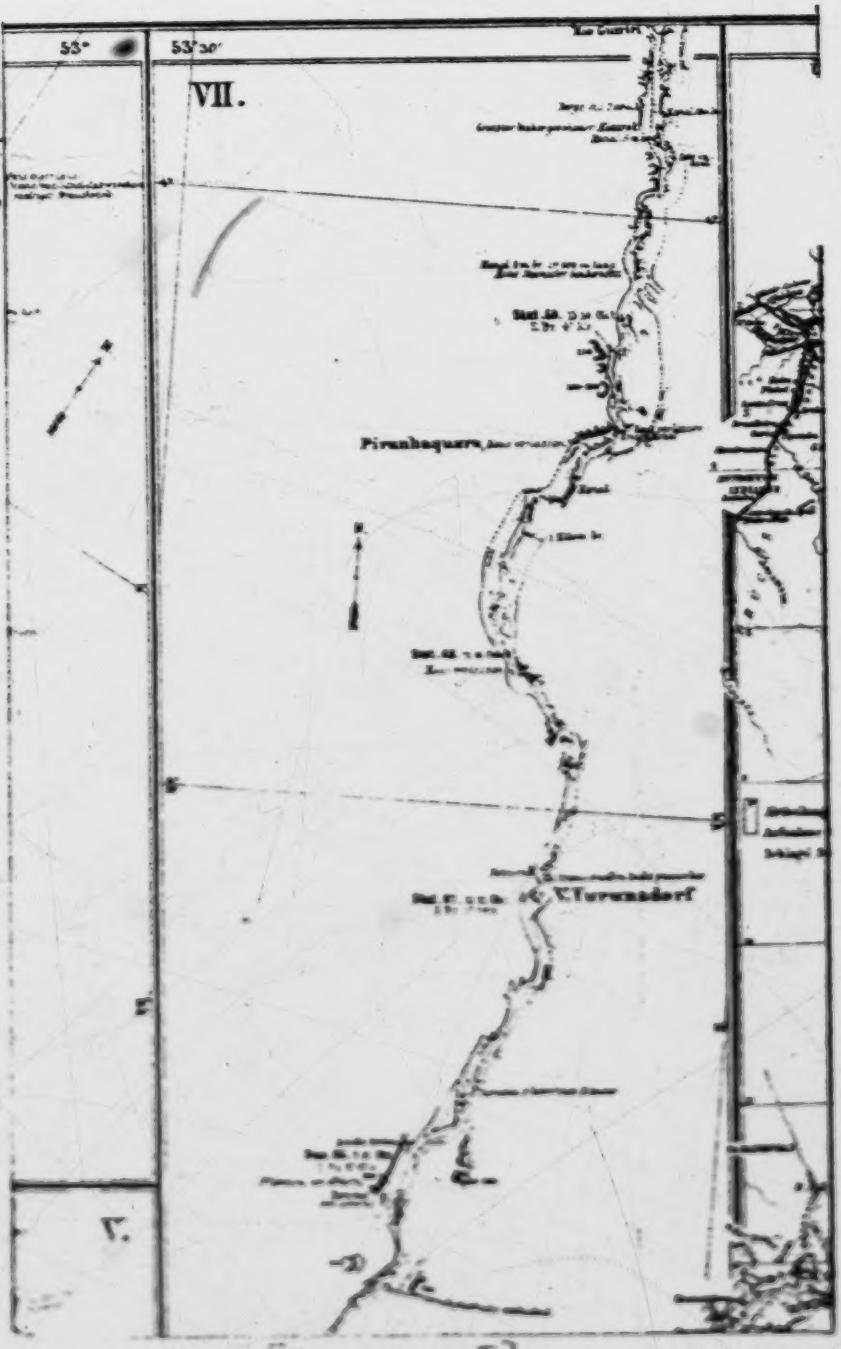
[Legend Appearing Below Scale on End Map, C]

1: Steinen--177 D E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7



[End Map, D]

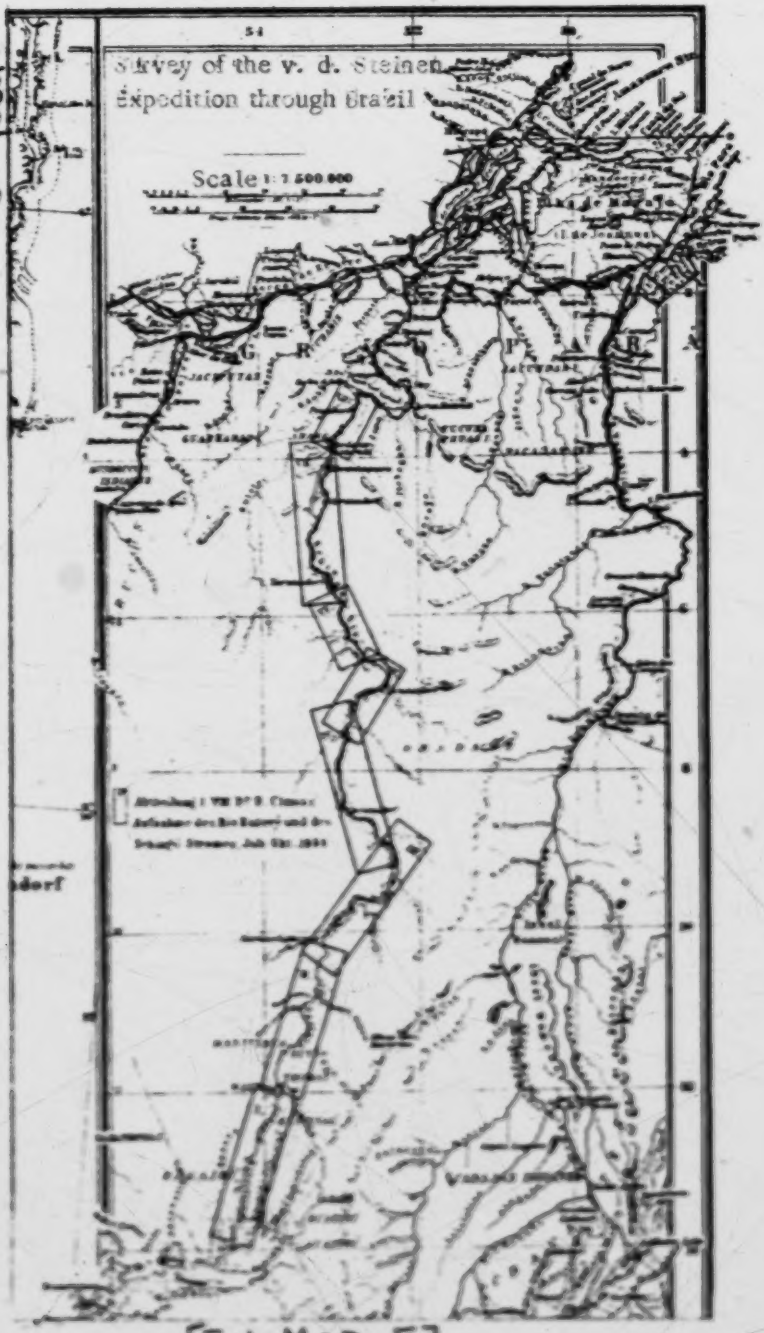
1: Steinen--178 D E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7



[End MAP, E]

1: Steinen--179 D, E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

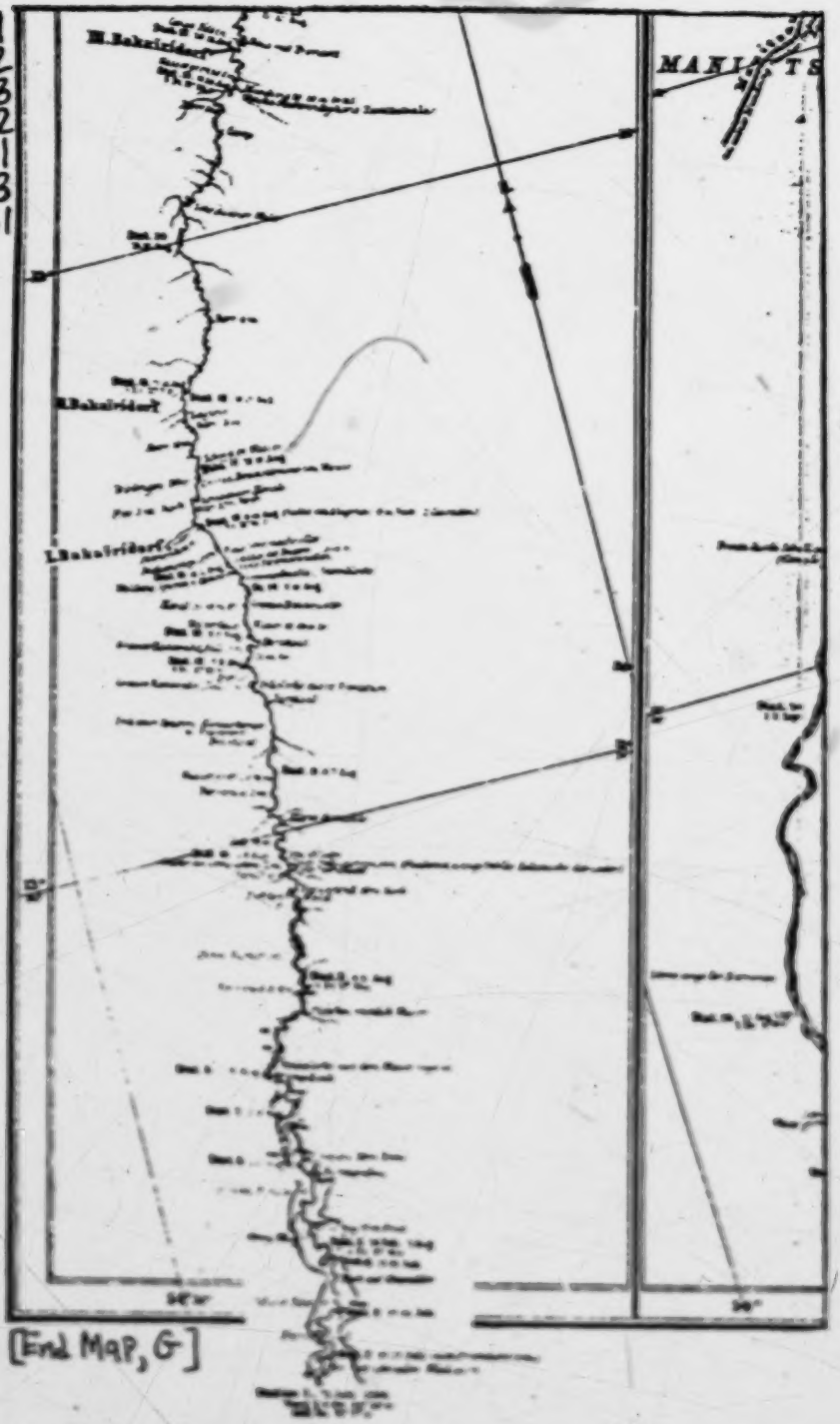
101
102
103
122
131
133
361



[End Map, F]

1: Steinen--180 D, E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

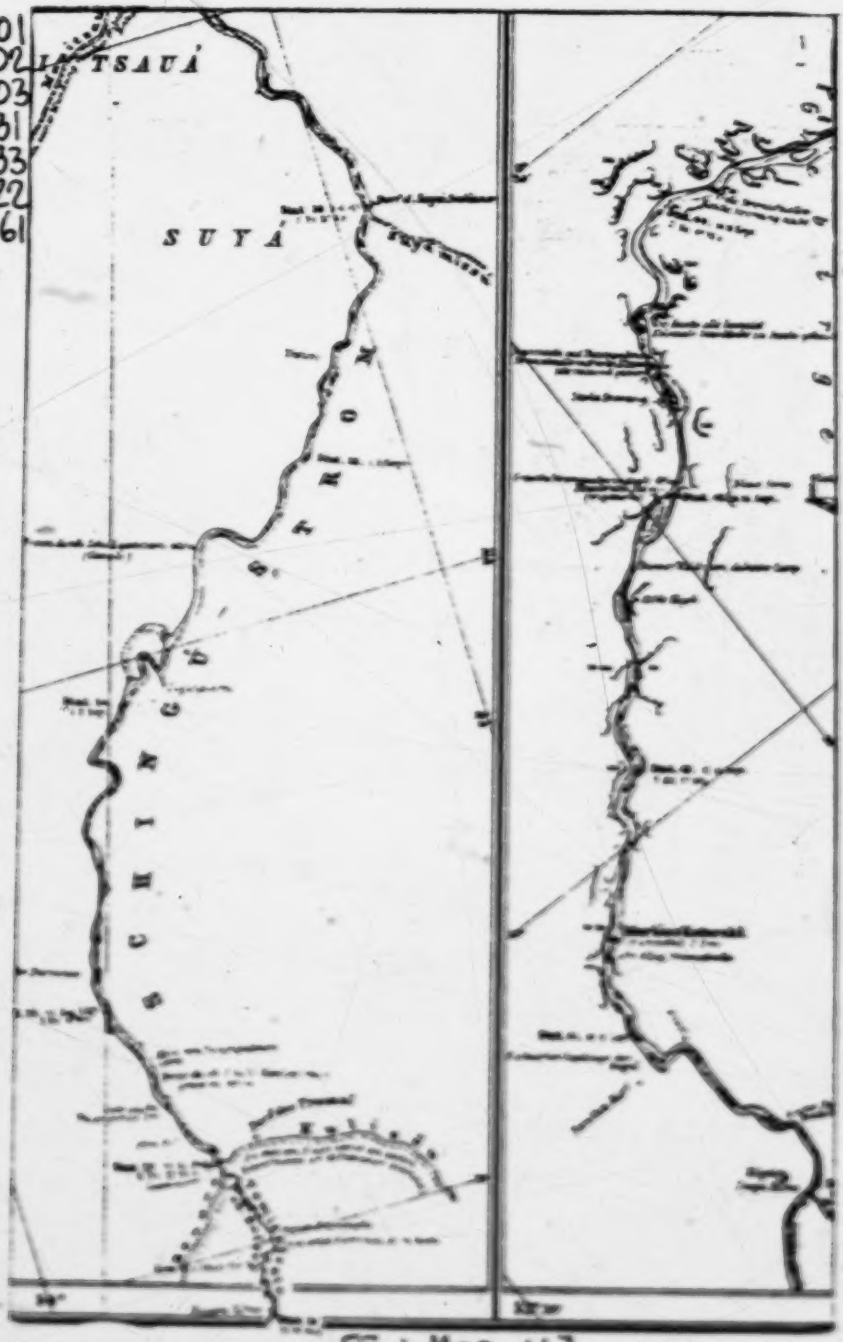
101
102
103
122
131
133
361



[End Map, G]

1: Steinen--181) E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

101
102
103
131
133
122
361



[End Map, H]

1: Steinen--182 D,E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

101
102
163
122
131
133
361

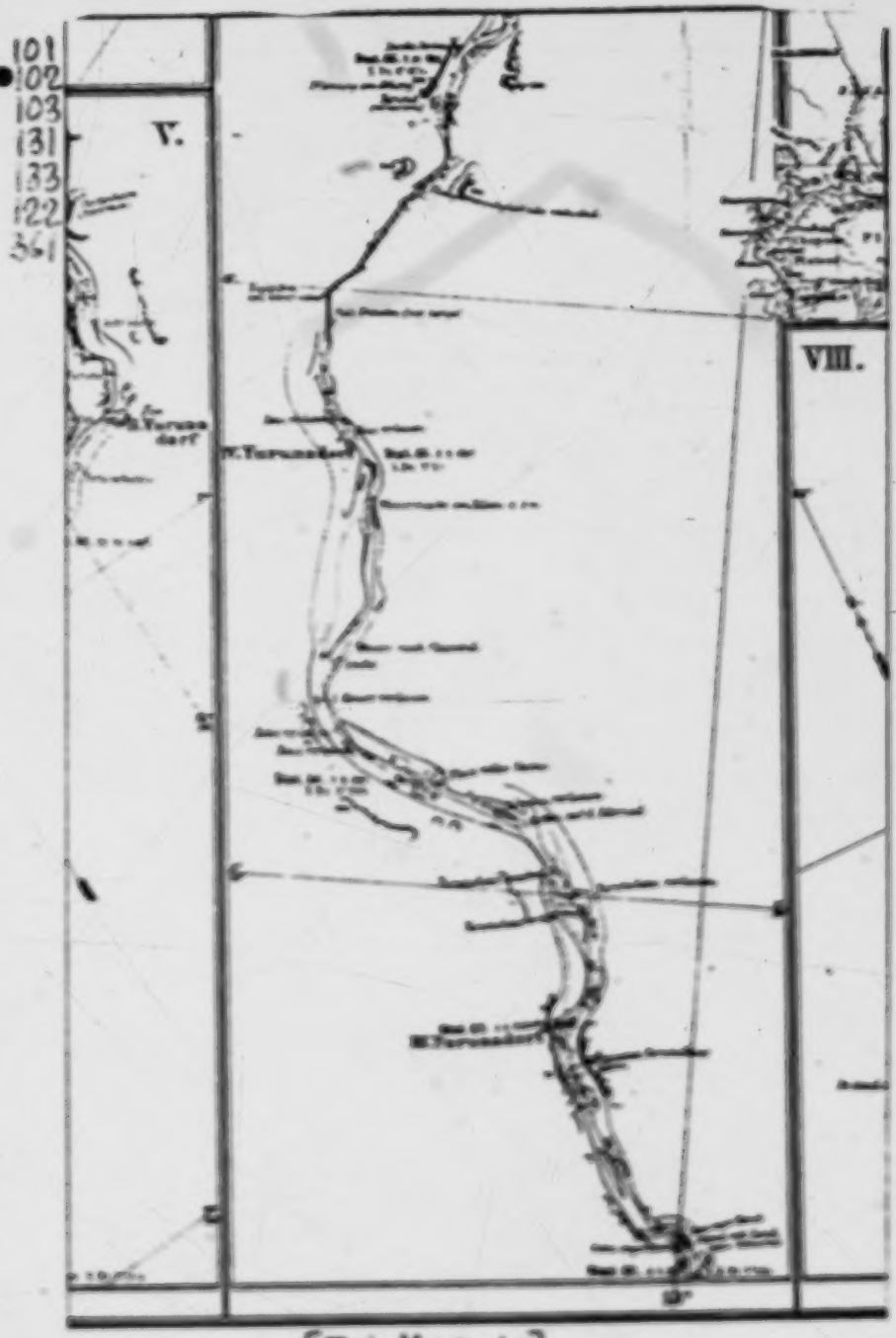
[End Map, I]

1: Steinen--183) E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacairi SP7

101
102
103
122
131
133
361

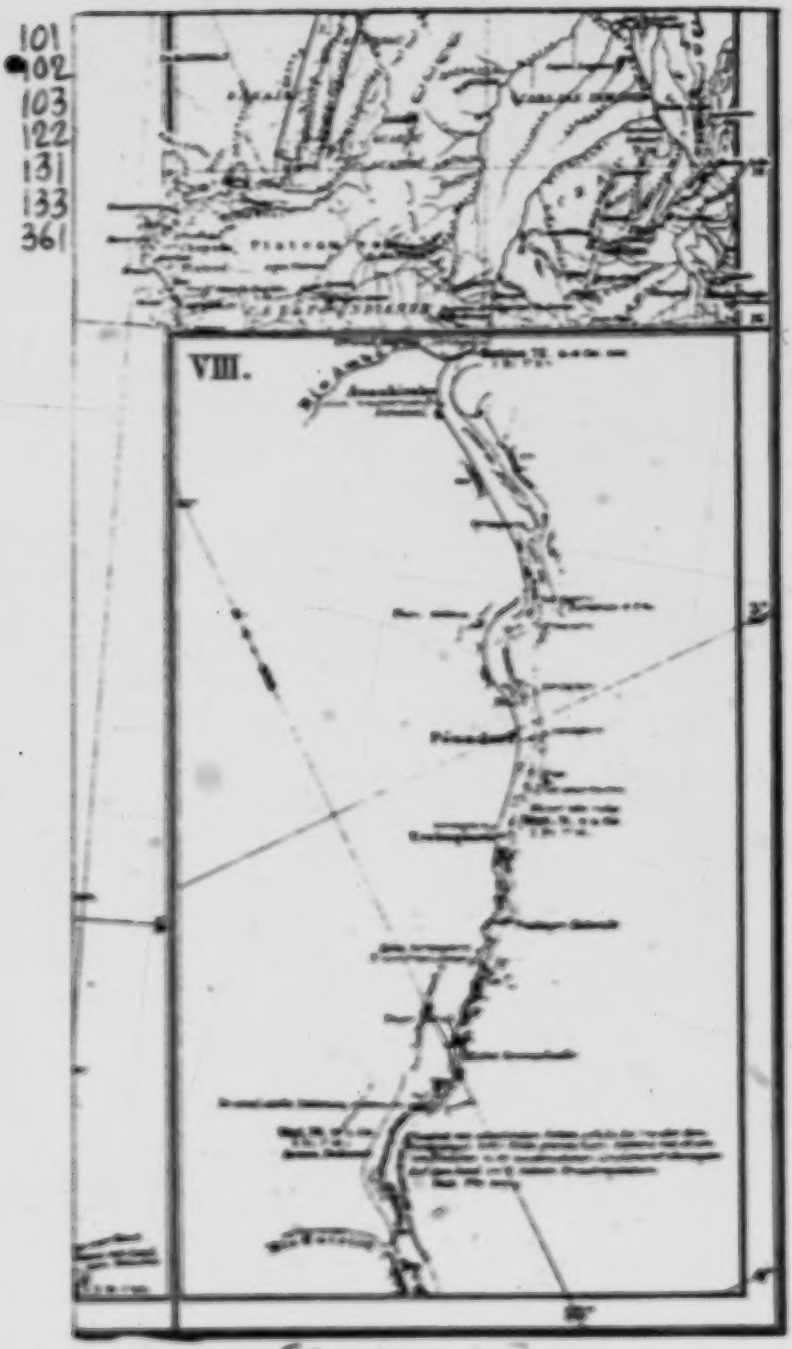
[End Map, J]

1: Steinen--184 DE-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Eacairi SP7



[End Map, K]

1- Steiger - 185 D, E-5 (1884) 1886 SP7 Bacain SP7



[End map, L]

2: Steinen

● 102

•101

•361

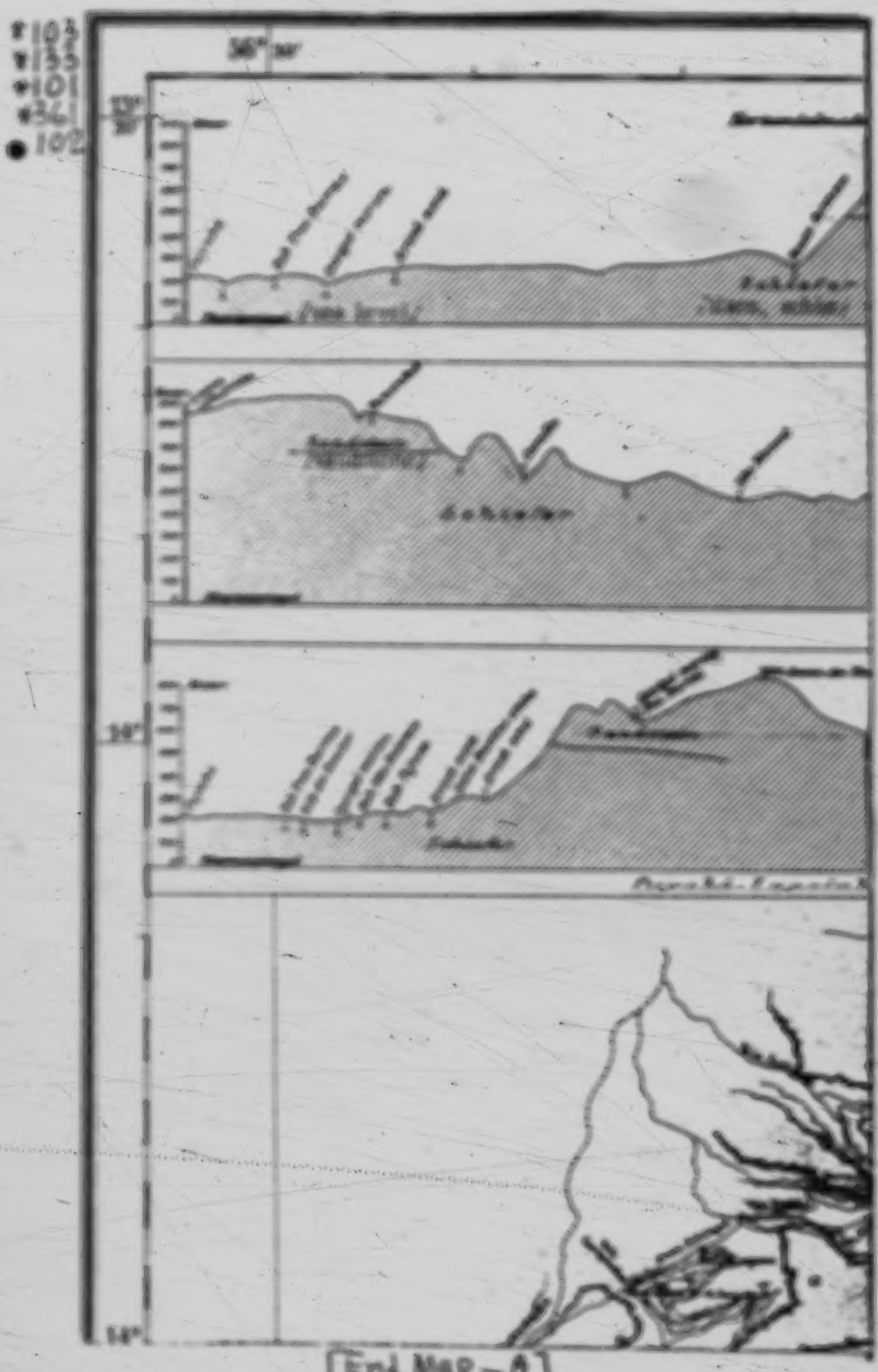
•103

•133

SP? Bacatzi SP?

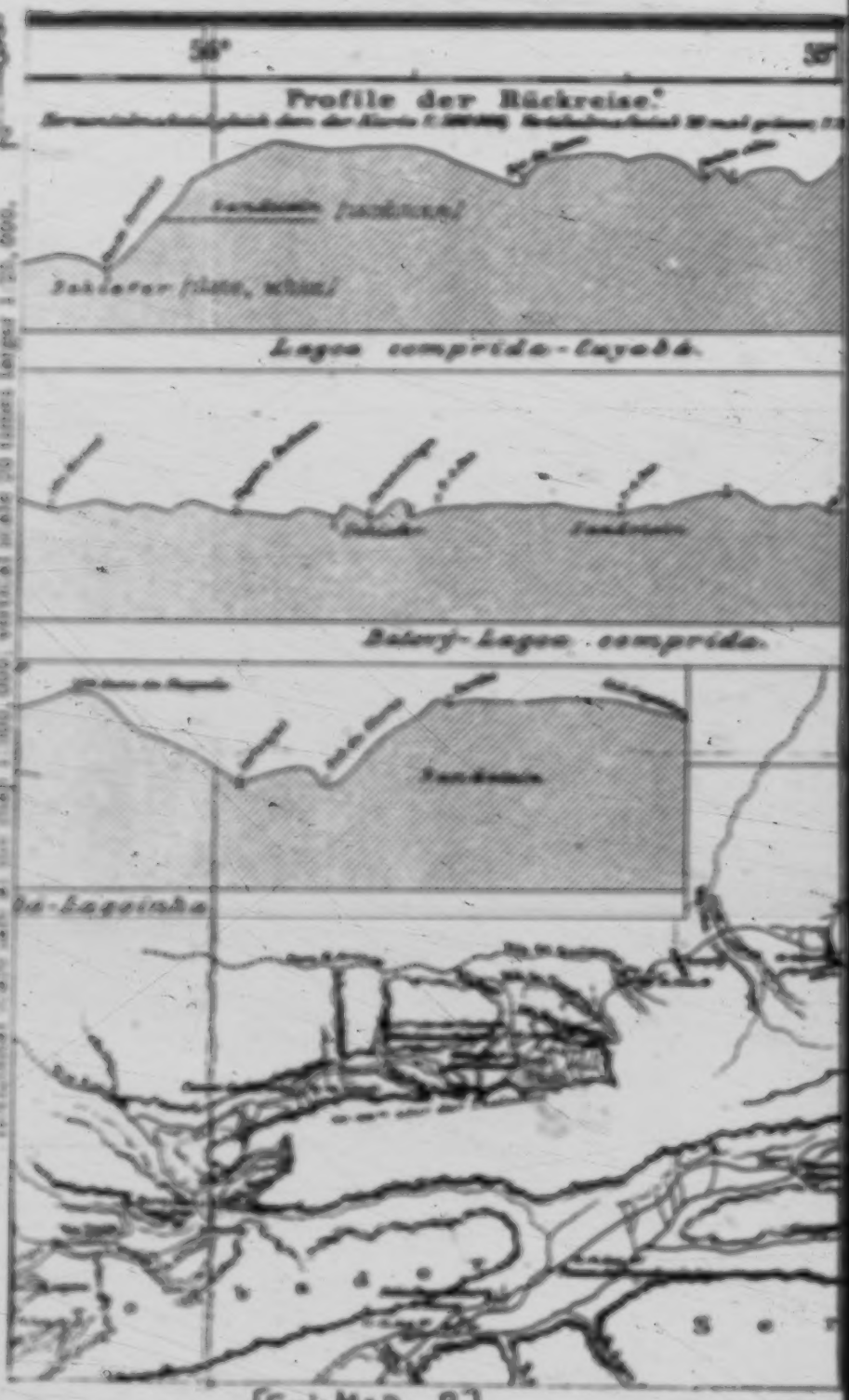
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H	I	J	K	L	M	N
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U

Chart of Positions of End Map. /Facing p. 664/



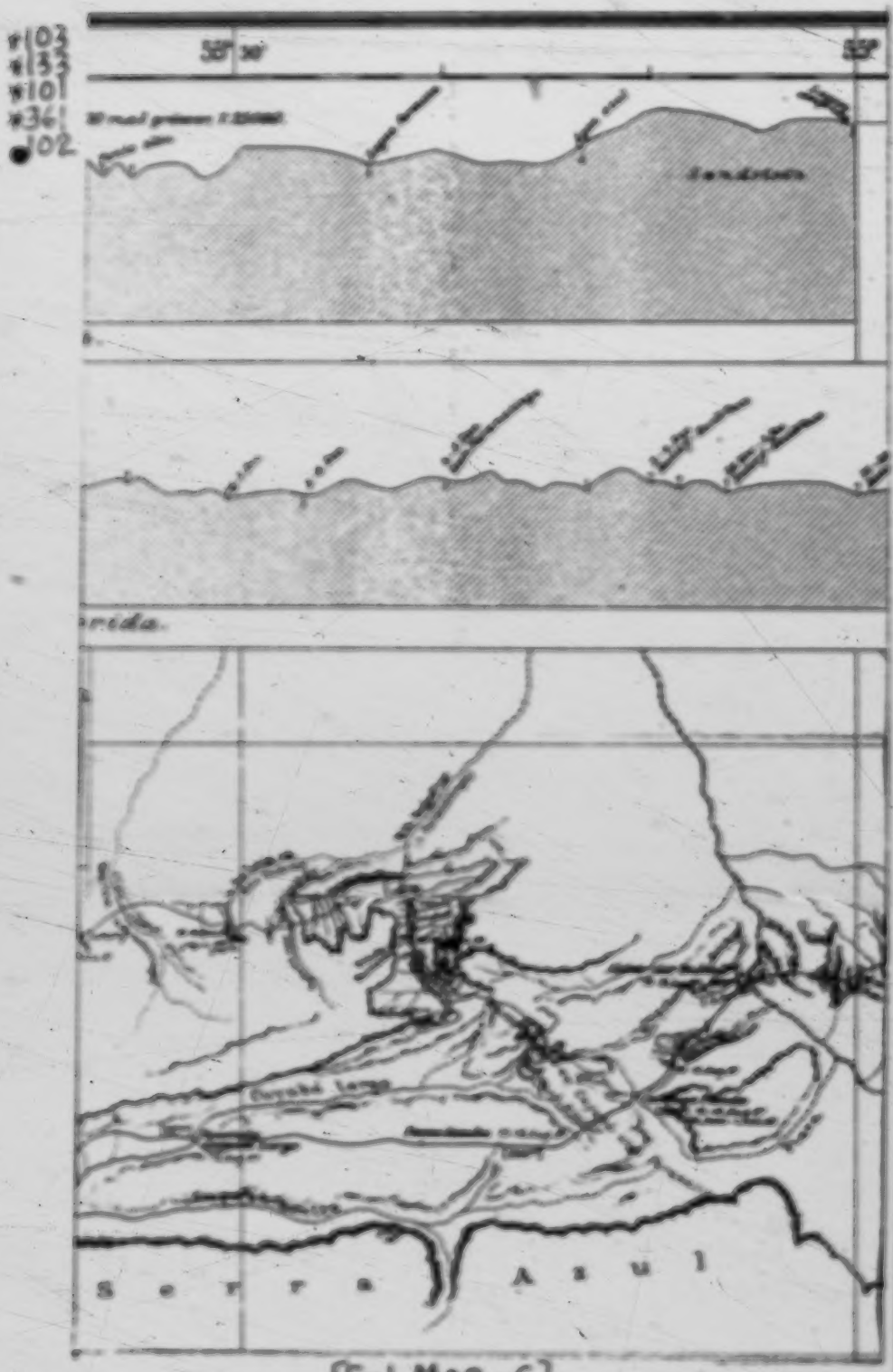
[End Map-9]

Z. Stations--665 (1-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1934 SPT Bacaizi SP7



[End MAP-B]

2- Steinen--466 E,D-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1894 SPT Bacaixi SPT

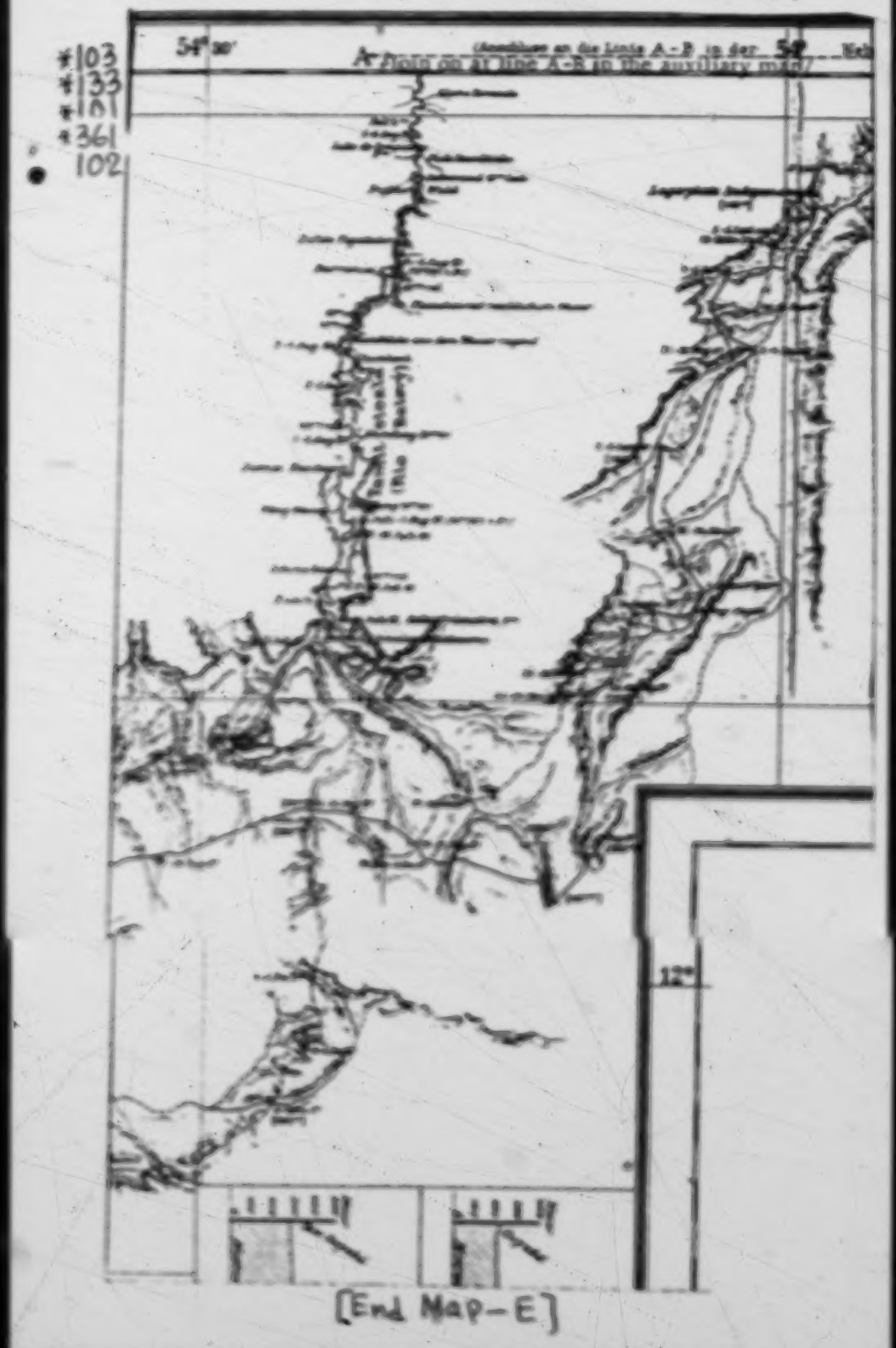


[End Map—C]

2: Steinen--667 E,D-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1894 SP7 Bacaiz SP7

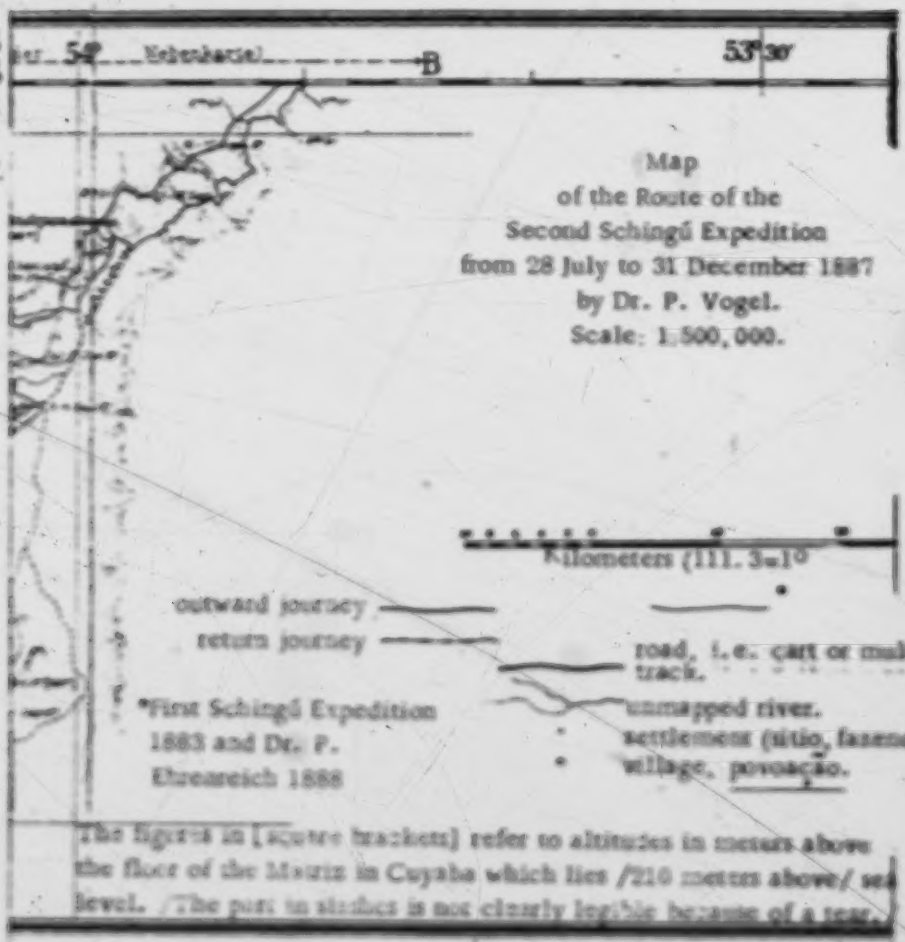
[End Map—D]

2: Steinen--668E,D-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1894 SP7 Bacairi SP7



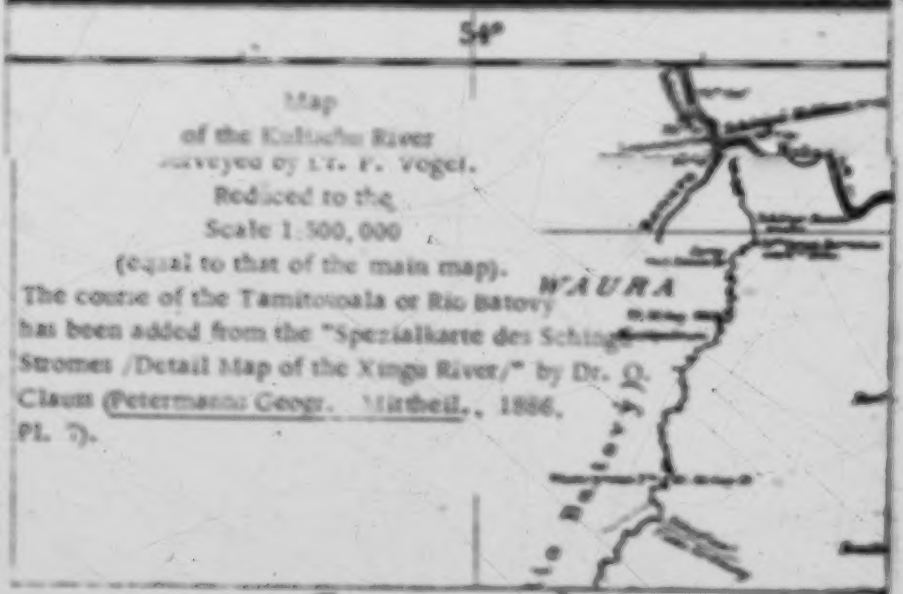
2: Steinen--669 E, D-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1894 SP7 Bacairi SP7

#103
#133
#101
#361
●102



Map
of the Route of the
Second Schingú Expedition
from 28 July to 31 December 1887
by Dr. P. Vogel.
Scale: 1:500,000.

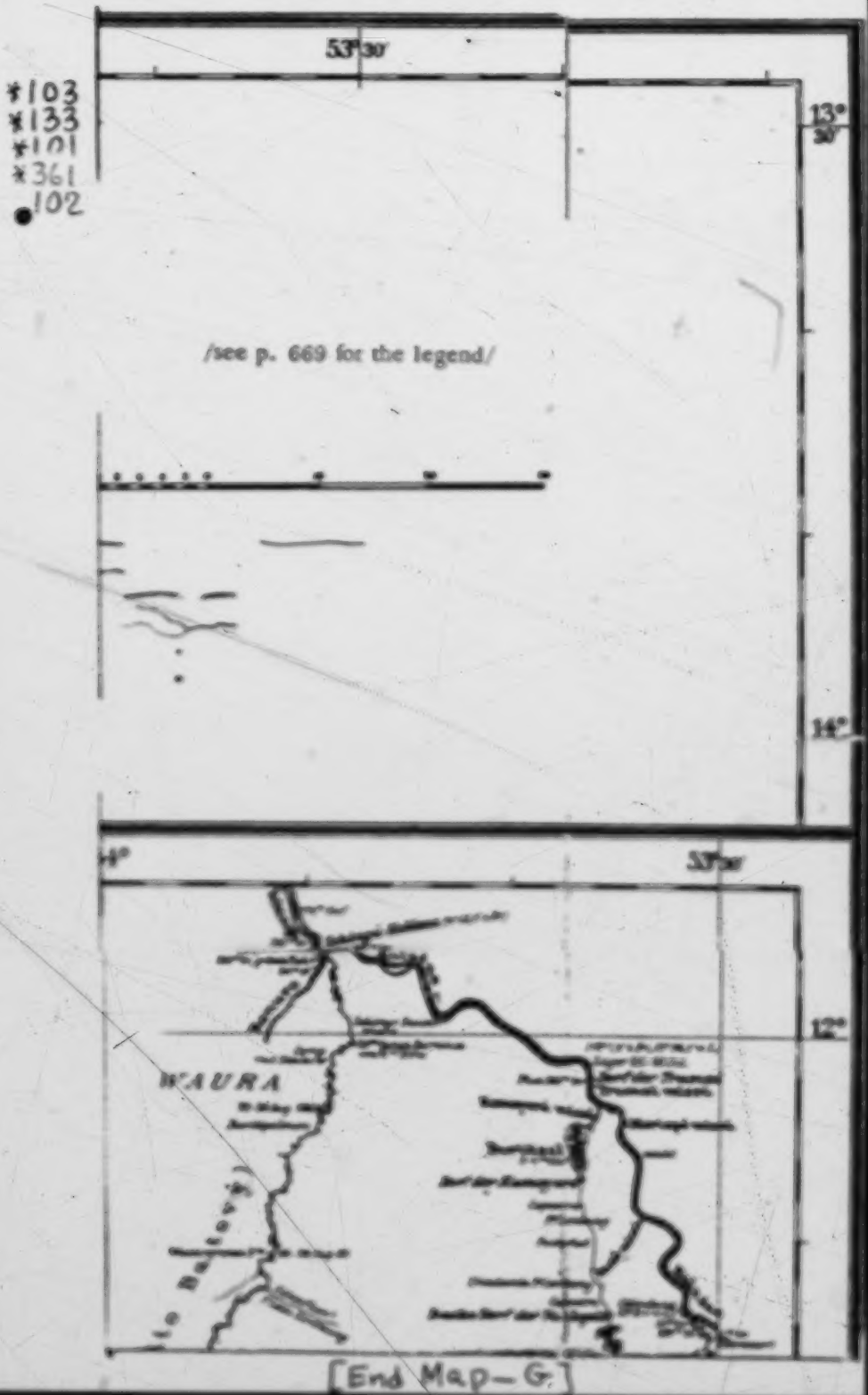
The figures in [square brackets] refer to altitudes in meters above the floor of the Mauriz in Cuyaba which lies /210 meters above/ sea level. /The part in studies is not clearly legible because of a tear.



Map
of the Kuluene River
surveyed by Dr. P. Vogel.
Reduced to the
Scale 1:500,000
(equal to that of the main map).
The course of the Tamitoucala or Rio Batovy has been added from the "Spezialkarte des Schingú-Stromes /Detail Map of the Xingu River/" by Dr. O. Claus (Petermanns Geogr. Mitheil., 1886, Pl. 7).

[End Map—F]

2: Steinen--670 E, D-5 (1884, 1887-1888, 1894 SP7 Bacairi SP7



[End Map—G.]

2: Steinen- -671ED-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1894 SP7 Bacairi SP7

*103
*133
*101
*361
● 102

14°
30'

15°

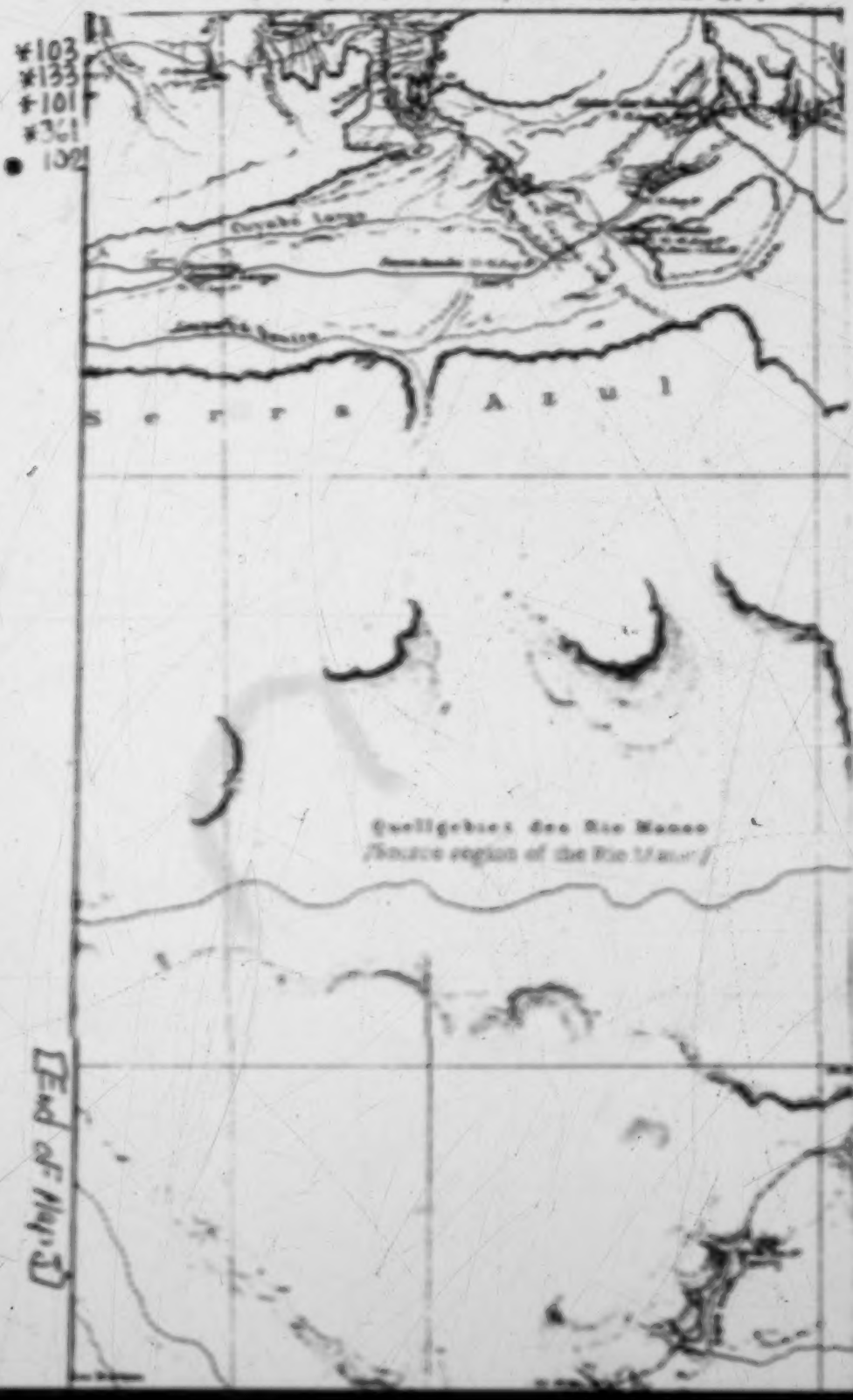
[End Map H]

2: Steinen--672ED-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1814 SP7 Bacairi SP7

*103
*133
*101
*341
●102

[End Map 2]

2: Steinen--6736D-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1894 SP? Bacairi SP?



Rio Cuyabá - Ribeirão Bug

Sandstein / Arkose

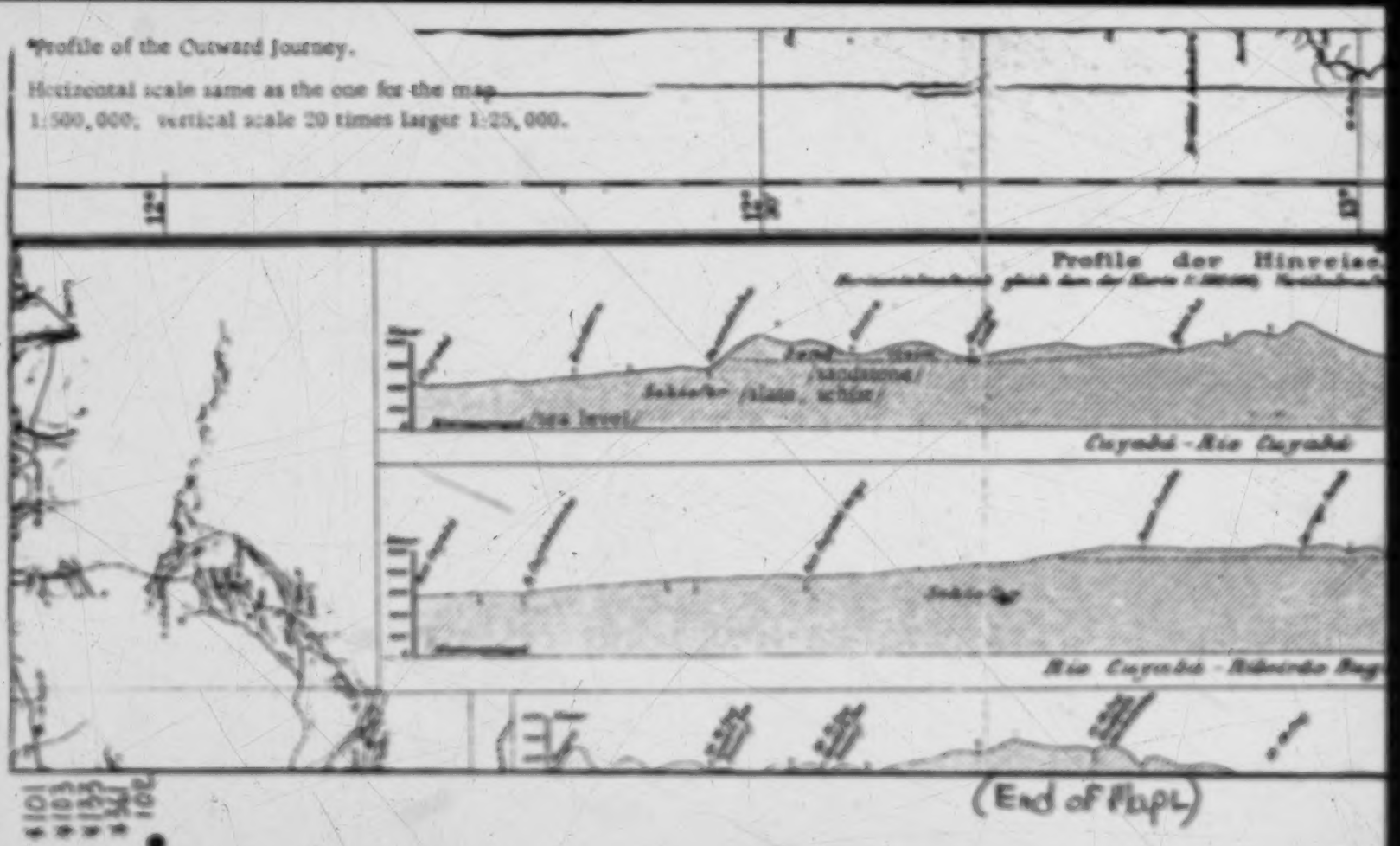
Quelle = source river

Quellbach = source stream

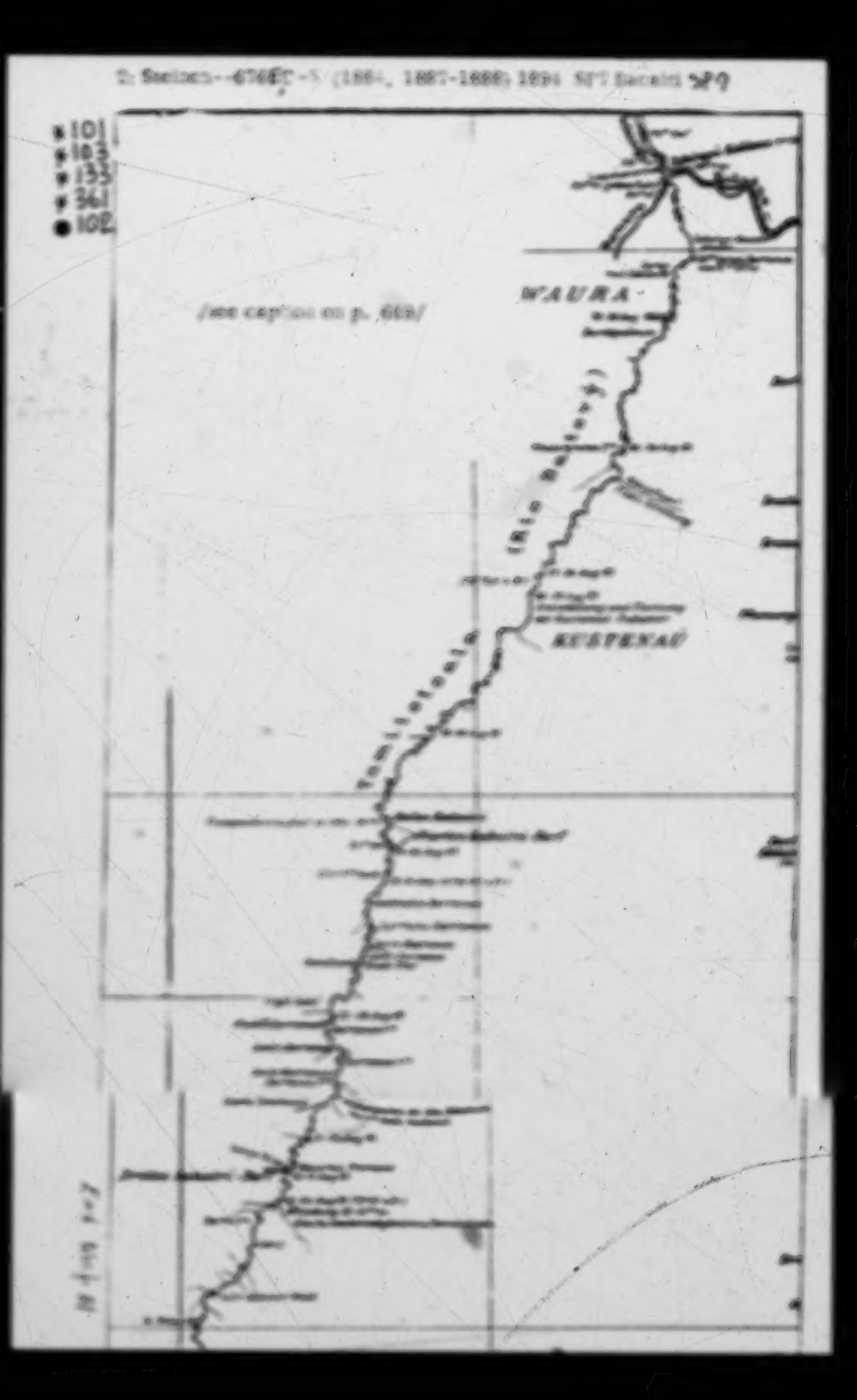
Quellgebiet = source region

Rib. Bugio - Lagerplatz Independen

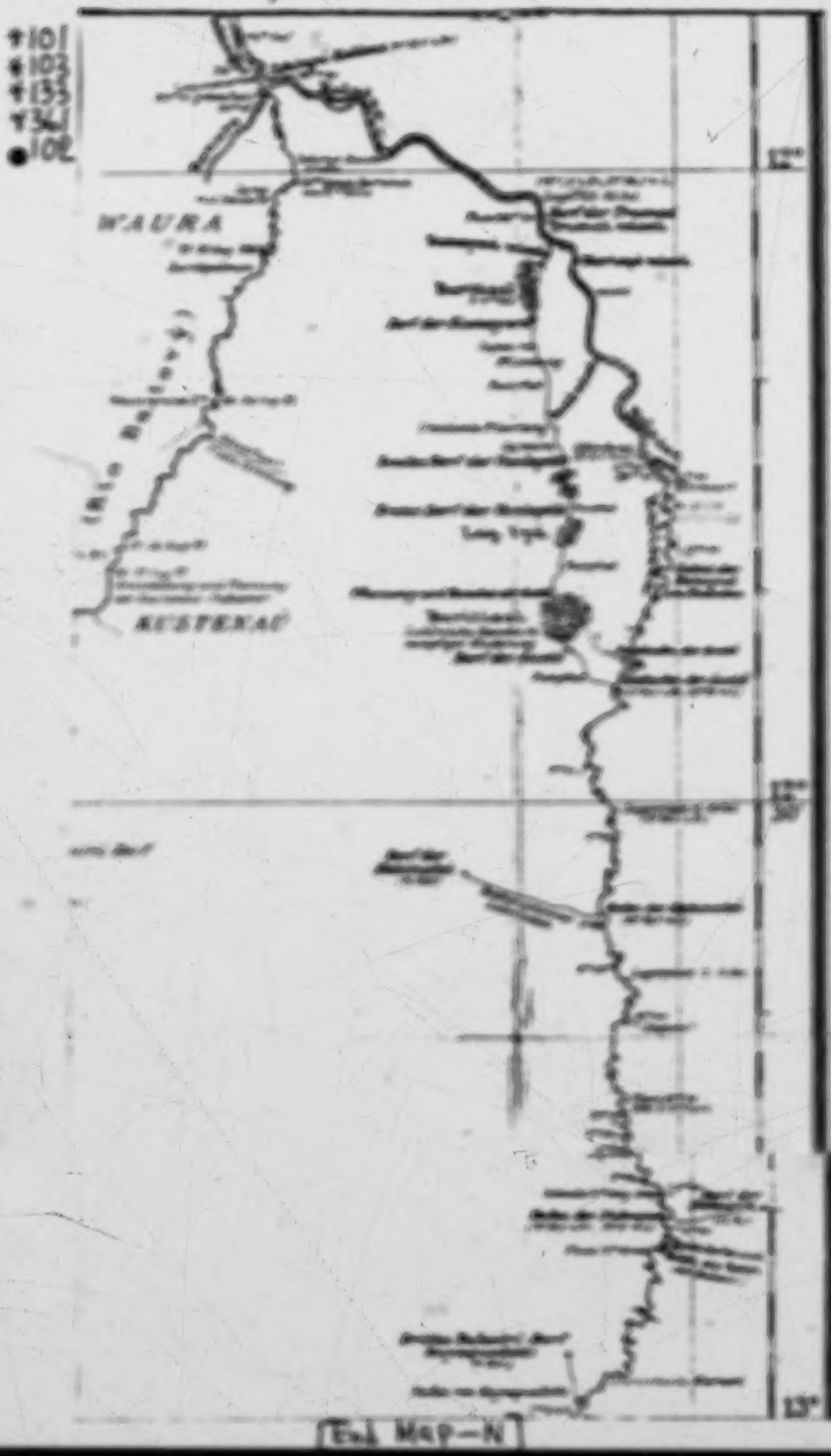
[End Map-K]


Profile of the Outward Journey.
Horizontal scale same as the one for the map 1:500,000; vertical scale 20 times larger 1:25,000.
Profile der Hinreise
/sandstone/
/slate, schist/
/sea level/
Cuyabá - Rio Cuyabá
Rio Cuyabá - Ribeirão Bug
(End of Flight)

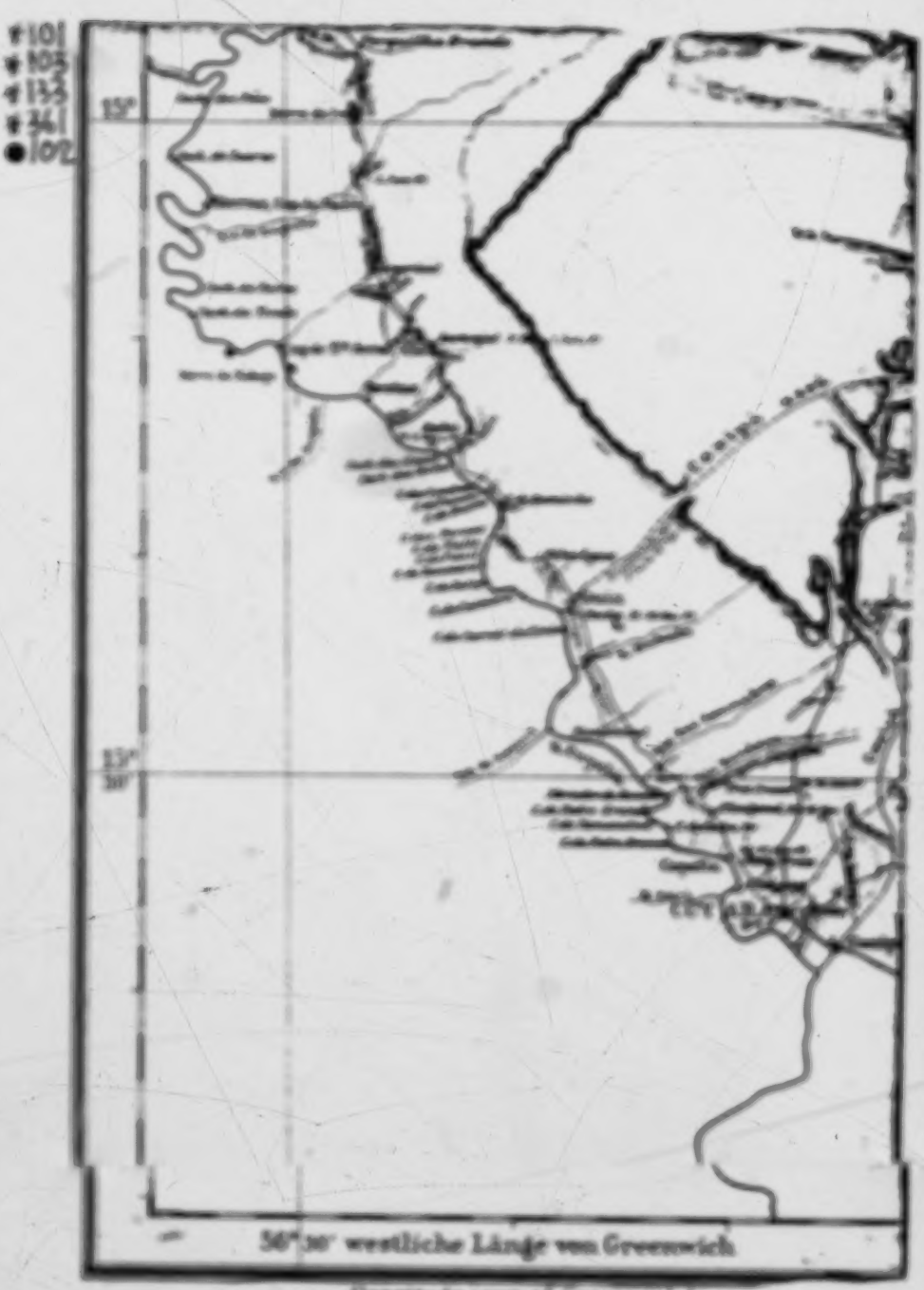
2: Sections--676EC-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1894 NPT Decals 329



2. Stations--STEP-5 (1984, 1987-1988) 1994 SPT Bacaba



[Est Map—N]


101
103
133
341
102
35°
33°
30'
36° 30' westliche Länge von Greenwich
/longitude west of Greenwich/

[End Map - O]

2: Steiner--679$\frac{6}{D}$-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1894 SP7 Bacatá SP7

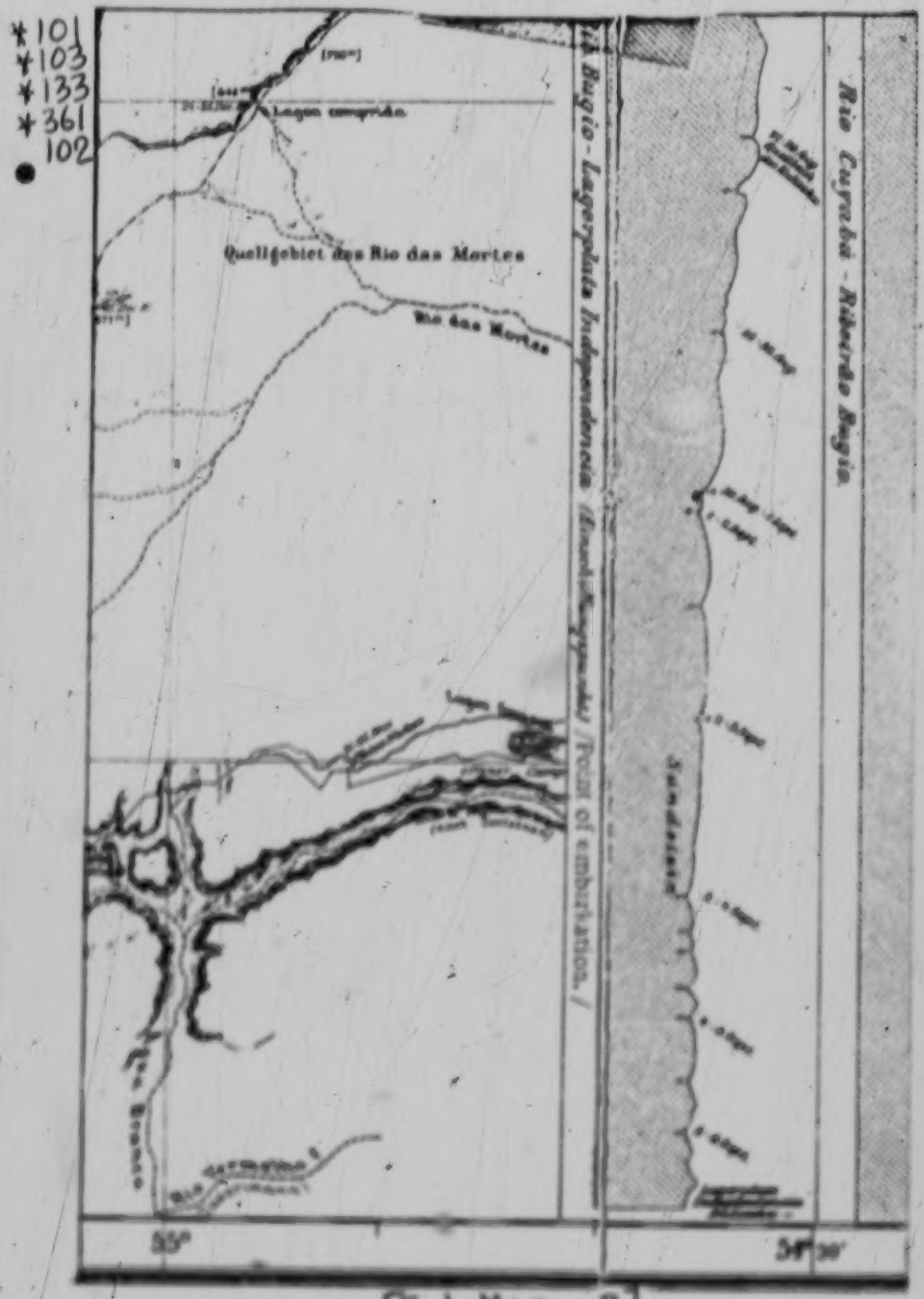
[Enl Map—P]

2: Steinen--680ED-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1894 SP7 Bacairi SP7

*101
*103
*133
*361
● 102

[End Map—Q]

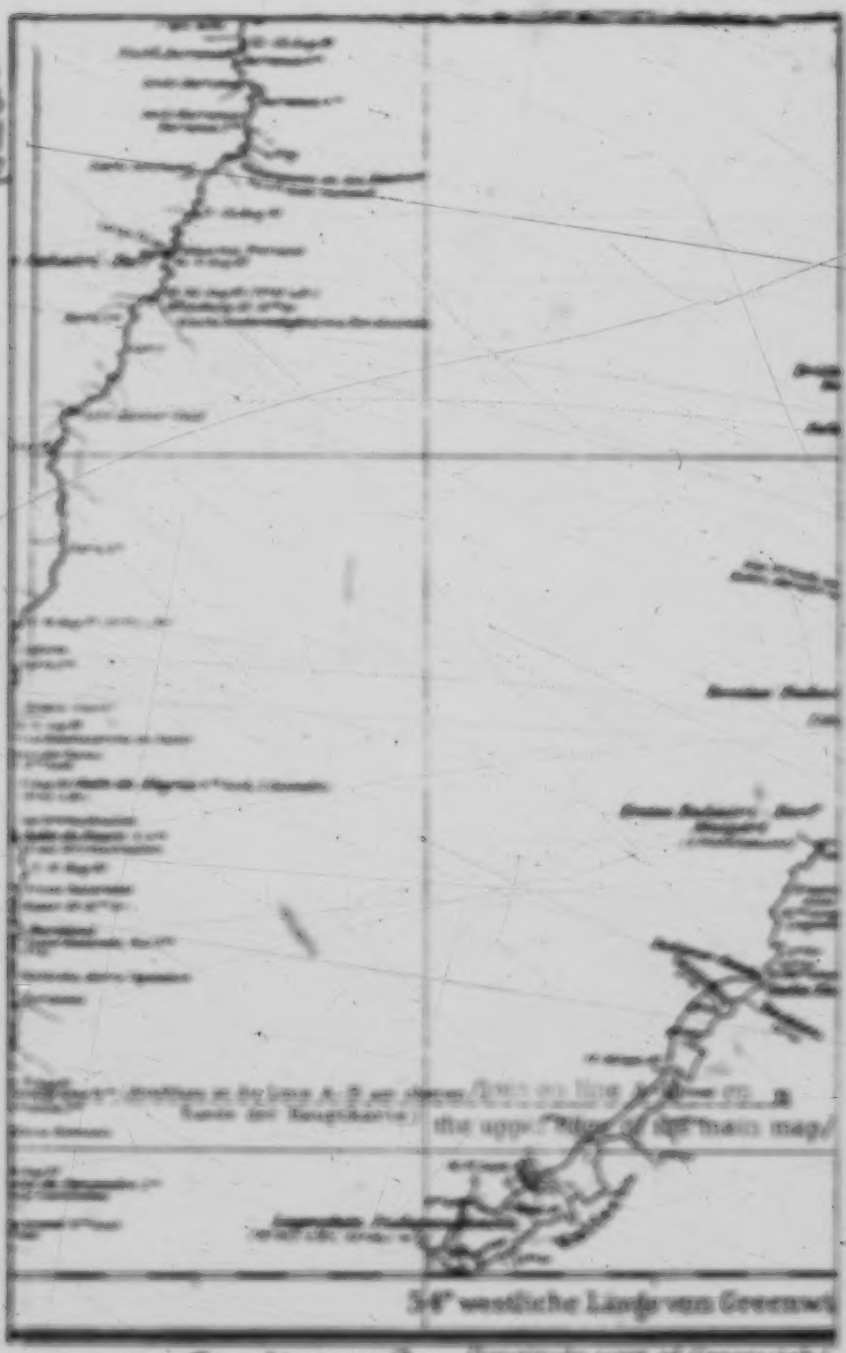
2: Steinen--681E,D-5 (1884, 1887-1888) 1894 SP7 Bacairi SP7



[End MAP—R]

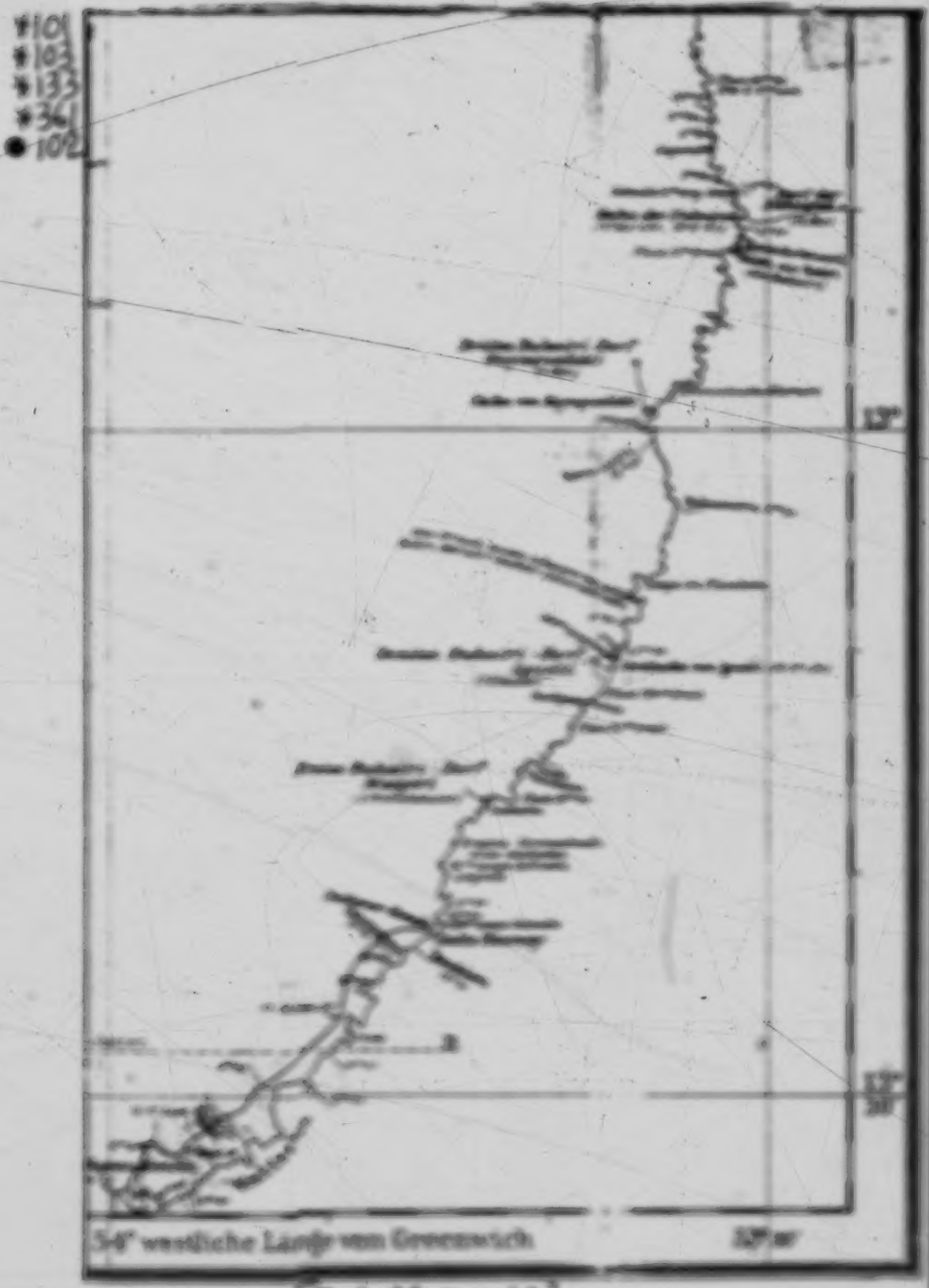
Profile der Hinreise. [see caption on p. 673]
Cuyabá - Rio Cuyabá
Rio Cuyaba - Ribeirão Bugre
[END MAP-ST]

2: Stelzen - 683B,D-5 (1894, 1897-1898) 1898 SPT Bac.atl 597



[End Map—T]

2: Stations--604 f,D-3 (1884, 1887-1888) 1894 SP? Bacon: SP?



[End Map—U]

Plate I

1.Petrolio E-5 (1931)1932
SPS Serero SPS
Bacino: 307
Bo
Bo
102
131
133
137
197
21

[Facing P 160-A]
[Plate XXII-A]

[Plate XXV-B] [Facing P. 180-B]

and a number went on the sick list with fever. From this time on, at least three of my fifteen men were daily suffering from some malady that incapacitated them for hard work.

Just below the rapids formerly were located a number of Bakairi villages, as reported for instance by Von den Steinen. We passed the sites of the villages known as Morike, Iguti, Maimeti, names meaning mosquito, harpy eagle, and turtle, respectively.

As this time some of the camaradas began to show restlessness, especially one man that I had brought from Diauarum to act as my foreman but who had failed in most of his duties to show the efficiency necessary. This, the fact that there was so much illness, and because we were behind our schedule, urged me to make use of the outboard motor now that we were in clear water. Accordingly three canoes were lashed together and the other four were towed in pairs. We made good speed, but an odd change came over the men. From being expert canoemen they became clumsy in their movements, as if this were the first time that they had ever paddled. Also, having nothing to do, they became increasingly restless in their places. This resulted in disaster several days later, after we left the Yaulapiti, at whose guest we had encamped.

Pressed for time in order to keep our scheduled meeting with the plane at the mouth of the Kuluene, the Yaulapiti village was not visited. We camped opposite their guest hut in the afternoon, and soon afterwards Morike, the chief headman, and some of his followers, appeared on the opposite bank. He came alone, since none of his men apparently had the courage to visit us. A few gifts were made to him and he went over, promising to be back in the morning with his people and food for us.

Morike kept his word, for in the morning the opposite bank was crowded with naked men, women and children, carrying calabashes filled with farina, baskets filled with hojas, and pelé wrapped in leaves. One photograph kept them content on their crossing over, but one persuasive to them interested them more. In the few hours that we stayed with them I tried to make as many notes as possible and collected a number of objects—work that was of no avail, for a few hours later everything was lost under fifty feet of water.

Authority among the Yaulapiti did not exist. It was in vain that Morike tried to impress us with his power; everyone behaved as he

[text continues on p. 124]